

THE TIMES

Anti-terrorist law will ban IRA, widen police powers of arrest and detention

The IRA is banned, suspected terrorists can be arrested without warrant and powers of detention will be extended under an anti-terrorism Bill to be rushed through both Houses of Parliament this week. The Government hopes it will receive Royal Assent by Thursday night. In London

nine people were slightly injured by three exploding letter bombs in pillar-boxes. Six men were remanded in custody until Thursday when they appeared at Birmingham charged with the murder of a schoolgirl victim of the bombing in the city last week.

Urgent discussions sought with Dublin Government

By David Wood
Political Editor

What the Home Secretary described as draconian powers are being taken in a Bill to be rushed through both Houses this week to prevent and combat terrorism on the British mainland. Mr Jenkins, outlining the contents of the Bill to the Commons yesterday, said the House would not adjourn on Thursday night until it had received Royal Assent.

The Bill, to be introduced in the Commons tomorrow, will include the following provisions:

• Proscription of the IRA specifically giving power to prosecute by order any other organization concerned in terrorism in Northern Ireland, or promoting or encouraging it.

The banning of any item of dress or other article, including arm bands, publicly displayed in such a way as to "arouse reasonable apprehension" that a person is a member, or a supporter of a proscribed organization.

Orders to exclude people from Great Britain and to expel people

already in Great Britain on the order of the Home Secretary.

Powers for the police in arrest without warrant of a person reasonably suspected to be a person involved in the commission, preparation, or incitement of acts of terrorism, and also a person subject to an exclusion order, or a person who has knowingly harboured a terrorist.

Under those powers the police will have new powers of detention. They will be able to detain for 48 hours and for up to four days with the consent of the Home Secretary, and also no fingerprint of a person arrested under the Act or a serious offence under it. Orders for controlling travel into and out of Britain by the appointment of examining officers, with powers of arrest, detention and search on the basis of spot checks.

The Act will expire after six months, but the Home Secretary may, by order, extend it for further periods of six months.

At the close of his Commons statement Mr Jenkins said: "These powers are draconian. In combination they are unprecedented in peacetime. I believe they are fully justified

to meet the clear and present danger."

Manifestly sensitive that he has been forced by events into decisions that are normally repugnant to him, Mr Jenkins added that he would be anxious to review how the powers worked in practice and would propose changes made necessary by experience. He was seeking urgent discussions with the Dublin government "to negotiate with them their part in effective counter-terrorist operations," a move that provoked a cheer from a section and a troubled House.

From Conservatives, Liberals and the Scottish National Party the Government had immediate pledges of support to carry the Bill to Royal Assent by Thursday. But a penetrating question from Mr Enoch Powell, sitting with his colleagues of the United Ulster Unionists below the gangway, told of probable hitches in the timetable:

It is clear that Mr Powell and at least some of his friends intend to move amendments to convert the measure into a

United Kingdom Bill instead of a Bill for the protection of the British mainland from the repercussions of events in Northern Ireland.

Mr Powell will argue that proscription must apply equally throughout the United Kingdom, and he may be expected to raise the question of the "immuno travel area," which still applies to the Irish border under the Immigration Act, 1971.

Many Conservatives, and perhaps some Labour backbenchers, have a different tactical objective. They are seeking the restoration of capital punishment for specifically terrorist crimes.

Two Birmingham MPs, Mrs Jill Knight and Mr Percy Grieve, QC, raised the question with the Home Secretary in questions yesterday, and within an hour of the statement Mr Robert Banks, the Conservative MP for Harrogate, was collecting Conservative backbench signatures for an early-day motion reading: "This House

and at least some of his friends intend to move amendments to convert the measure into a

capital punishment for those convicted of planting bombs and causing death."

There is no doubt that recent bomb atrocities, in which death and mutilation were meted out to innocent people at random, have drastically shifted Commons opinion about hanging for some time.

Mr Wilson, Mr Jenkins, and the Cabinet are recognizing the change when they promise an early debate on the subject, though preferably at a time when emotions are less engaged than they are now.

Those closest to Mr Jenkins, e profoundly convinced abolitionist throughout the time hanging was a running controversy in politics, say he admits the force of public feeling in favour of the Sherman Act, which deals with monopoly and cartel practices, by being "engaged in a combination and conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of interstate and foreign commerce."

In effect, the companies are charged with making agreements to divide the world market to create exclusive sales territories for themselves.

This, the Department of Justice maintains, has suppressed competition in the sales of English-language books throughout the United States, Britain and the Commonwealth.

The Department of Justice demands that all these publishing houses be perpetually enjoined and restrained from entering into the sort of agreements that have existed since 1947.

If the Department of Justice wins its case, then the defendants could face substantial fines, but the suit today makes no specific proposals on this.

The suit directly affects a business with an annual volume of well over \$2,500m (£1,050m). As the legal brief to the court notes, the annual volume of American book sales, excluding book clubs and mail order, is \$2,800m. To this must be added America's book exports of about \$250m. This country imports about \$140m of books a year.

In addition, the brief points out that Britain is the largest foreign market for American books and that Britain imports a total of more than \$65m of books a year, while it exports more than \$165m a year.

The suit charged that whenever a copyrighted book is published by one of the defendants in the United States and is also

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Nine hurt in London pillar box blasts

By Staff Reporters

Nine people were injured by three letter bombs which exploded in three different pillar boxes in London during the rush hour last night.

The first was outside the office of the pacifist newspaper, "Peace News", in the Caledonian Road, King's Cross. Two people were injured.

About 15 minutes later another small bomb went off in a letter box outside Swan and Edgar in Piccadilly Circus. Five people were taken to St George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, with slight injuries.

The third explosion, in which a woman was slightly injured, was near the Metropole Cinema in Victoria Street, Victoria. The explosions happened about three hours after the Home Secretary announced in the Commons plans to ban the IRA.

In the Caledonian Road explosion the pillar box disintegrated, showering large fragments of metal 20 yards or more.

The police said not many people were about. The two casualties were thought to be drivers of passing cars. After treatment for minor injuries at University College Hospital, the men were discharged.

There was almost no damage to surrounding buildings. The front of the shop front of Peace News' office was slightly damaged and the roadway was littered with shredded letters.

Collections suspended: The Post Office has cancelled all letter collections from post boxes in the N1 and W1 areas of London until further notice. An official said: "We naturally have to do everything possible to safeguard our staff, who face an unknown amount of danger while the Post Office is used as a channel of terrorism."

In the W1 area alone 1,500,000 letters are handled each day. "We are not going to seal off the boxes because there are certain difficulties involving security," the spokesman added.

The situation would be reviewed daily and further restrictions imposed if warranted.

Parcel warning: London public house landlords have been advised by the police and the licensed trade association, the Central London Board, to search customers who bring parcels or brief cases into their establishments.

Mr Guy Brady, chairman of the board, said last night that they were taking "wartime measures" to combat the latest IRA threat of London bombings.

Landlords were being advised to check their bars every twenty minutes. They were being advised to ask regular customers to report anything suspicious.

Places where lighting is usually dimmed will have it turned up, end customers will be asked to park cars away from public houses.

"We very much regret the inconvenience these searches will cause to customers, but we just can't be too careful. We are sitting ducks," Mr Brady said. "I expect these precautions will be taken for some time." He said they were very concerned about the situation and did not think it would end "for quite a long time".

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The Duke of Edinburgh chatting with Mr David Longthorpe, aged 18, a Birmingham bomb victim, while visiting Birmingham General Hospital yesterday.

Duke sees Birmingham victims

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

The Duke of Edinburgh yesterday visited Birmingham General Hospital and Birmingham Accident Hospital to see victims of last week's bomb explosions.

Birmingham, it appears, had no knowledge of his surprise visit until mid-evening on Sunday, when the royal decision was, it is said, communicated from Buckingham Palace to the Home Office, on to the West Midlands police and then to the staff of the Lord Mayor of Birmingham.

After the Duke had left, Mr Procter spoke of the possibility of a further amputation operation on a victim's leg, saying: "I think there is one limb that will have to come off."

One man, who was able to speak, was asked: "Are you

feeling better?" and replied

"No." An engaged couple, Mr John Rattigan of Coventry, and Miss Susan Thomas, of Tysley, Birmingham, who were holding hands, were asked: "How often do you see each other?" Mr Rattigan replied: "Five nights a week." The Duke observed as Miss Thomas: "Seeing him will make you right quick."

To another man who had

wound in his face he said: "Can you eat?" There was no reply.

At the end of the visit Mr Henry Procter, a consultant surgeon, said: "The Duke was charming to them all. I think they all appreciated the visit. The Duke was cheerful, and that was the right attitude."

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They were both Roman Catholics. They were born in Birmingham after their parents had moved there from Donegal in the Irish Republic.

The other two victims were West Indians: Mr Paul and Mrs Neil Marsh, both aged 20 and of Nechells, Birmingham.

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The Army orders more troops into north Belfast streets

From Robert Fisk
Belfast

After another day of random sectarian shooting in which two died and two more were wounded, the Army last night ordered two battalions of troops on to the streets of north Belfast in an attempt to re-erect the barricades which had been demolished yesterday by Mr Brian Faulkner, the former Northern Ireland Prime Minister (the Press Association reports).

If the British Government and the Irish Government are now prepared to deal firmly with the IRA, let them immediately get together to a way that they have never done over the past five years, he said.

We need a thorough-going drive against terrorists. We have suffered five years longer than Birmingham, and we need that drive now.

The Army said it was imposing strict security measures in high risk areas of the city that might inconvenience people, but it was hoped that they would reduce violence and avert further killings. The measures would be enforced for varying periods.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary said yesterday that more men would be drafted into the

joint police and military task force, which patrols mixed streets in Belfast, and which was set up by Mr. Whitehead, the then Secretary of State.

Faulkner demand: An all-out drive against the IRA in Ulster, and the Republicanism of Ireland was demanded yesterday by Mr Brian Faulkner, the former Northern Ireland Prime Minister (the Press Association reports).

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British publishers 'in US conspiracy'

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent

Washington, Nov 25

The United States Department of Justice filed a civil suit against 21 big publishing houses yesterday, charging that they have conspired since 1947 to "illegally divide world markets among themselves".

Several of the American companies charged are affiliates or subsidiaries of British publishing houses. The suit names the Publishers Association, which is a British organization of almost all important British publishing houses, as a co-conspirator, but not as a defendant.

The suit charges specifically that companies among United States and United Kingdom publishers has been suppressed book buyers have been deprived of open competition and international trade in English language books has been restrained.

The suit charges that the publishers have violated the Sherman Act, which deals with monopoly and cartel practices, by being "engaged in a combination and conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of interstate and foreign commerce."

In effect, the companies are charged with making agreements to divide the world market to create exclusive sales territories for themselves.

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New operation gives patient two hearts

A new technique of heart transplantation was pioneered in Cape Town yesterday by Professor Christiaan Barnard, who implanted a second heart in the chest of a man aged 58 without removing the patient's own heart.

The condition of the unidentified patient after the five-hour operation at the Groote Schuur Hospital, was reported as satisfactory, with the two hearts beating independently.

The donor of the second heart was a girl of ten who was fatally injured in an accident.

The new technique, which had previously been tested successfully with baboons, could replace conventional total transplants.

Professor Barnard yesterday

Pioneering a new technique.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Brooks yesterday won his "bottom-spangling" libel action against

The Sunday People, who had accused him of trapping young girls for sadistic purposes. But the jury of nine men and three

women awarded only £ damages. Each side must pay its own costs, thought to total between £12,000 and £15,000.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brooks said he would continue to spank girls willing and temple.

Local finances: The Government's rate-support grant to local authorities for 1975-76 will be announced by council leaders today by Mr Crookshank, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Battered babies: Parents of injured children should be admitted to hospital with them for observation of their behaviour, conference told.

Summit agenda 'too detailed'

Mr Roy Hattersley, Foreign Office Minister of State, told EEC foreign ministers in Brussels yesterday that the document on inflation, unemployment, regional policy and energy drawn up for next month's summit conference in Paris was too detailed and inhibiting. He proposed that it should be regarded as a background document, thus allowing a genuine discussion at the summit.

Dr Kissinger in Peking

Shortly after arriving in Peking yesterday, Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, went to the hospital where, an "alert", Mr Zhou, the Chinese Prime Minister, is receiving treatment.

Rebellion in Iraq: Colourful Kurdish irregular soldiers are now able to take on the regular army in set-piece battles.

Coins: Rare guinea minted in 1703 from plundered Spanish gold expected to fetch at least £15,000 at Sotheby's.

HOME NEWS

Provisional Sinn Fein pours scorn on banning of IRA and expects the move to fail

From Robert Fisk

Belfast

The Provisional Sinn Fein movement in the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland responded with predictable scorn yesterday to Mr Jenkins's banning of the IRA. Mrs Maire Drumm, vice-president of the organization, said he had announced only what was expected of him. "Until he takes some action, we don't know how drastic this is going to be, but it was there," she said.

Other less official republican sympathizers put it more bluntly. "The Irish Republican Army is illegal in both parts of Ireland," one said. "But proscription has never harmed them here."

Protestant organizations in Belfast were concerned to discover whether any of the restrictions would apply to them. Several Ulster Defence Association men have been imprisoned in Britain for possession of weapons and, since the Protestant private army maintains branches in London, Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow, they were trying last night to discover whether their own activities would come under surveillance on the mainland.

Ironically, the most recent trend in Northern Ireland has been to lift proscriptions from previously banned organizations. Earlier this year, for example, Mr Rees, the Northern Ireland Secretary of State, decided to legalize the Provisional Sinn Fein movement and the Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force. The Government hoped that that would encourage both organizations to take part in elections and reinforce support for violence. The UVF contested the general election in one Belfast constituency, but Sinn Fein refused. Mrs Drumm suggested last night that Mr Jenkins was acting in accordance with police directly opposed to those of Mr Rees.

The Belfast police yesterday were unable to give the number of IRA men who have been convicted of membership in the

province, although records in the republic show that 167 convictions have been obtained there for IRA membership since emergency legislation was passed in May, 1972. The Irish authorities, like their opposite numbers to the North, regard the proscription of the IRA as useful, but scarcely essential in the war against terrorism.

In the North, many of those convicted of IRA membership were in fact imprisoned for more serious offences while in the Irish Republic, where men convicted of IRA membership receive six-month sentences similar to those which will be given in Britain. More than 80 of the 167 convictions since May, 1972, were accompanied by sentences for crimes such as possession of explosives.

The most serious problem in securing such convictions in Britain is likely to be the same as that in Northern Ireland: that members of illegal organizations do not carry membership cards.

Provisional IRA sympathizers have always feared that their members may be deported from Britain, although about two years ago an official IRA sympathizer was refused permission to land in Britain at Manchester and the authorities were instructed to ensure that he left the United Kingdom. He was promptly put on an aircraft to Belfast which, of course, is part of the United Kingdom.

While Provisional IRA marches will no longer be allowed in Britain, the authorities in Belfast have no doubt that they will continue in that city. It would be virtually impossible for the Army or police to prevent republican demonstrations, complete with banners and speakers supporting the IRA, in the middle of exclusively Roman Catholic districts where thousands of people, though they may not tacitly support the Provisons, would violently oppose any interference by the authorities.

The principal target: The main organization likely to be affected by the new measures

is the Provisional Sinn Fein, political wing of the Provisional IRA. It has about 15,000 members in 17 branches throughout Britain, and although officials say it is expanding they refuse to give details (the Press Association reports).

The main centres are in London, Birmingham, Coventry, Leeds, Manchester and Liverpool.

Its leader is Mr Brendan Magill, aged 41, a married man with five children, who has two shops selling Irish books and records in Kilburn and Shepherds Bush, London. He is the national organizer in Britain.

The president is Rory O'Brady (Raois Ó Brádaigh), a former technical school teacher who lives in Co Roscommon, in the Irish Republic.

Mr Magill and Mr George Lynch, the party's regional organizer in the Midlands, both went to Ireland for the funeral of James McDade, the IRA bomber who blew himself up in Coventry on November 14. They have not yet returned to England.

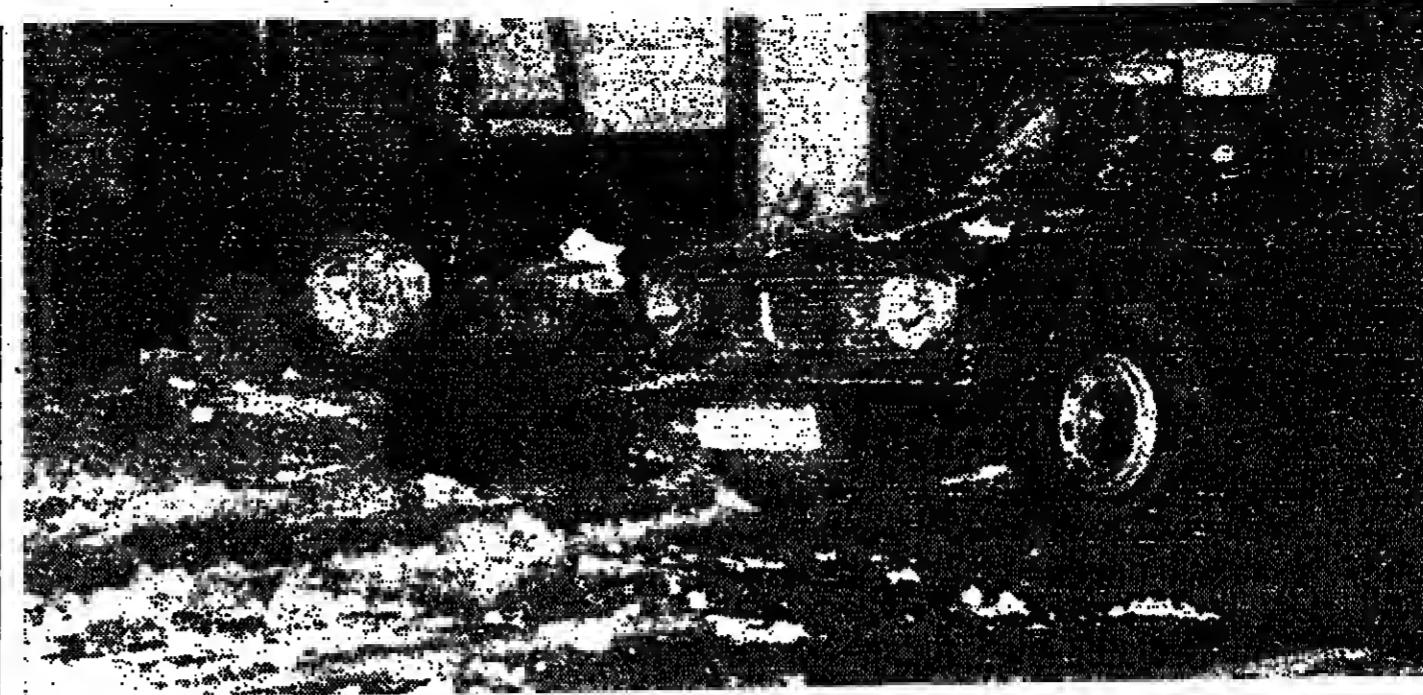
The Provisional Sinn Fein has always emphasized its separateness from the Provisional IRA, and its leaders have said there is no connection between the two. While technically that may be true, their aims are identical: the achievement of an all-Ireland socialist republic.

Liberty infringed: A spokesman for Clann na hEireann, a political section of the republican movement, said the Government's plans were a definite infringement on civil liberties.

The claim was solely a political one and, as such, hoped the new legislation would not affect it. But the plans were a definite infringement on civil liberties which must be opposed.

There were open to the widest interpretation possible, the spokesman said.

At its annual meeting in Leeds at the weekend the clann called for the support of British trade unions to resist the imposition of what it called police state regulations.



A pillar-box bombed yesterday outside "Peace News" in Caledonian Road.

Police accept need for IRA ban

Continued from page 1

Mr Jenkins, in his measures there were other pressures than those for the return of bunting.

Within the Shadow Cabinet later this week consideration will be given to the argument broached by Mr Mark Carlisle, a former Home Office minister,

that the Bill should be extended to cover acts of terrorism not related to Northern Ireland affairs; and the probability is that Sir Keith Joseph, shadow Home Secretary, will move an amendment to that effect, without pressing it to a decision.

Another argument, finding a home on the Labour side, is that the rigours of the Bill should not be expressly limited to the IRA. What about Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA; and what about Protestant terrorists in Northern Ireland?

Mr Jenkins took the force out of the argument when he replied that his counter-terrorist measures had to be limited to activities related to Northern Ireland because the Bill had been brought in at short notice and it would complicate the issue and militate against urgency if he carried it wider.

Mr Jenkins's conversion to the proposal is mind.

Conviction will carry a penalty of three months' imprisonment or a £200 fine, or both. As the Home Secretary said: "It will be an offence to wear clothing or arm bands which are plainly IRA insignia, but which fall short of the requirements for a successful prosecution under the provisions of the Public Order Act, 1936, which prohibits the wearing of political uniforms". It will also be an offence to carry banners in support of the IRA.

The same penalties as those for membership of a proscribed organization will apply to a person who fails to comply with an exclusion order on a person who assists knowingly somebody against whom an exclusion order has been made.

Although the Bill will at first name only the IRA, the Home Secretary will be empowered with the flexibility to extend the provisions to other named organizations as need occurs.

Mr Jenkins has already announced the penalties for the offences that are being created by the Bill. Under the proscription provisions the maximum penalty will be six months' imprisonment or a £400 fine, or both, on summary conviction, and five years' imprisonment or an unlimited fine, or both, on conviction on indictment.

On dress (including arm bands) or display, summary

BBC 'will have to take account of ban'

The BBC would have to take account of the ban on the IRA when considering interviews, Sir Charles Curran, the director general, said yesterday.

Since 1971 no interview with a member of the IRA has been allowed without my express permission," he said in a statement. No interviews were planned with members of the IRA.

A Staff Reporter writes: Careful consideration is given by the broadcasting authorities to any news material that mentions the activities of the Provisional IRA or contains interviews with its leaders.

In the case of independent television, discussion takes place between the company concerned and the Independent Broadcasting Authority, as happened in the case of Mr David O'Connell, the IRA chief of staff, interviewed on London Weekend's *Weekend World* last Sunday week.

In that case the authority decided that the programme was dealing with all aspects of Northern Ireland, including an attempt to inform the public on the current attitudes of the IRA leadership, and the IBA gave permission to broadcast the interview. Broadcasters have an obligation to inform, as have those employed in other media.

In a Commons written reply yesterday, Mr Silkin, the Attorney General, said he had read the transcript of the interview with Mr O'Connell, who threatened to intensify the IRA campaign in Britain. He said that such legislation had been contemplated for some time.

There has been speculation that the Government was planning a law under which persons accused of certain offences in Britain could be tried in an Irish court.

Mr Mason to reveal defence cuts next week

By Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent

The Government's awaited statement on the defence review will be made by Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Defence, in the House of Commons next Tuesday.

It will detail most of the cuts in defence which Government proposes to make although they may be altered after consultations with Britain's allies during the two or three months.

Chiefs of staff of the armed services are to be briefed on the Cabinet's final decision.

The statement will reveal intention to end the last vestiges of the British presence in Singapore, cut into Britain's commitments in the East Atlantic and northern Norway and reduce the force in Cyprus.

The RAF will lose its Britannia transport aircrafts soon. The Royal Navy is expected to lose its command carriers and the tamarines will probably lose land-based force. Britain's contribution to Nato will be virtually intact, but all Services will suffer equally in the cuts.

All the cuts will be implemented over a period and the Government is expecting at least much criticism from its right-wing wing as from its right-wing review will certainly not provide for the devastation of armed forces in some quarters, four Polaris submarines, Britain's strategic nuclear deterrent, will be retained.

The statement is also expected to announce the Cabinet's decision to raze use of facilities at Simonstown, Africa.

Free booklet on prices and legal rights

By a Staff Reporter

A comprehensive shop guide, outlining in clear simple terms the legal rights consumers, where to go for advice, and tips on credit, is published today by Office of Fair Trading.

Copies of the 26-page booklet *Fair Deal*, can be obtained free of charge from local trading standards and consumer protection departments, Consumer Advice Centres, Citizens' Advice Bureaux.

In a foreword to the book, John Methven, Director of Fair Trading, said that it was produced to tell consumers what they had to look for in many different books and leaflets for consumer information.

Dr Flavio has 28 days appeal.

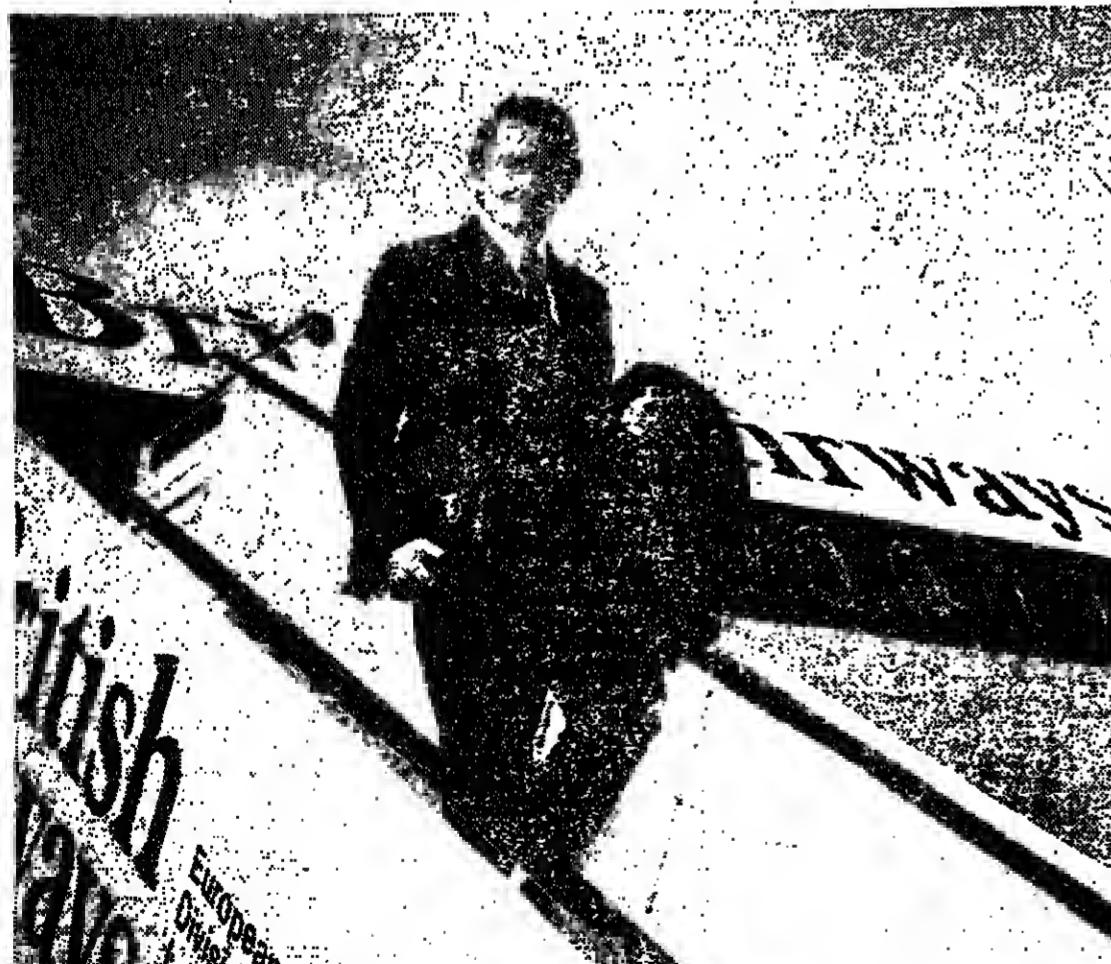
The committee discharging doctor found guilty of neglecting her duties as a medical practitioner under the b service.

Dr Eileen Brady, Surgery, Roundhay, Leicester, appeared before committee last March, who was decided to postpone his case for eight months so her conduct might be under review.

Sir John Richardson, chairman, yesterday announced that the committee had determined that it would be appropriate to discharge the case as it was therefore concluded.

How ECGD helps companies expand through exporting.

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Man obtained 4,500 pills from doctor

A doctor who prescribed more than 4,500 tablets in three months to the same man was yesterday ordered to be struck off.

The man had collected 13 different prescriptions under one name, and another 13 under different names, the Disciplinary Committee of the General Medical Council was told.

Dr Michael Flavin, aged 64, registered at Parkside Road, Reading, Berkshire, had given up his practice because of ill health and was in the twilight of his life, the committee was told.

He was charged with issuing prescriptions for drugs of addiction or dependence otherwise than in the course of bona-fide treatment.

The committee found him guilty of serious professional misconduct and ordered his name to be erased from the register. It directed suspension of his registration forthwith.

Dr Crowley admitted that it was serious to issue prescriptions without knowing or examining the people concerned.

The doctor was not as diligent as he might have been he said.

The doctor was not present

yesterday and sent a medical

certificate. The committee had appeared before, once in 1962, a conviction for driving while under the influence of drink when he was 21.

Mr Silkin, the Attorney General, said he had read the transcript of the interview with Mr O'Connell, who threatened to intensify the IRA campaign in Britain. He said that such legislation had been contemplated for some time.

There has been speculation that the Government was planning a law under which persons accused of certain offences in Britain could be tried in an Irish court.

After one locum had left, a man variously known as Kaundra or Kamara had come to the doctor's surgery asking for repeat prescriptions, saying the locum had started the treatment.

The man began saying he was collecting prescriptions for other people as well. Dr Flavin gave them to him.

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HOME NEWS

separable Catholic brothers from Donegal died together in Birmingham pub blast

Irish brothers, Eugene and Desmond Reilly, inseparable. They died together in Birmingham pub blast although at first their thoughts were apart.

John Reilly, summoned in January with other parents to identify the dead, said yesterday: "We thought Eugene was a victim but learned his brother, who normally drinks with him, was away in Birmingham. When I saw the police thought was there, I was too numb to know it was Desmond."

Thursday night Desmond had returned to Birmingham. Meeting his sister in the city, he asked where his brother was, and went off to find him.

A family, Irish Roman Catholics, came to Britain more than 20 years ago from Donegal. Their brothers were among the victims to be named later. The other two were Mr Anthony Daris, aged 41, of Moseley House, Ruperts Nechells, Birmingham; and Robert Marsh, aged 20, of Mulvane House.

Birmingham city coroner, George Billington, is to open post mortem on the 19 victims today.

But 30 people attended a memorial service at the Hall of Memory in Birmingham yesterday in honour of Sir Ernest Webster, chairman of the Birmingham City Council, who called for "total

public urged to try cameras beat bombers

MPs should carry cameras at the bombers. Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, has told by a former military man, Mr Peter de St Paer, of Weston Park, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

He said that if people photographed anything they might be suspicious they might produce vital evidence.

He pointed to four photographs after the bombing at the Tower of London on July 20. On Sunday they asked people to stay on their feet and report any suspicious items, however trivial.

Mr de St Paer said: "Photographs would be better than reports, which are often misleading. They also help to dissuade people from placing bombs."

If this would do something for morale,

MPs press for death penalty debate

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Pressure on the Government to allow MPs another opportunity to vote on the issue of the death penalty for terrorism was building up in the Commons yesterday. As Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, made his statement on his proposals for increased powers to check terrorism, it was clear that many MPs were moving with the mood of their constituents, and that there would be much support on both sides of the House for any motion to bring back capital punishment for crimes similar to the Birmingham outrage.

Encouraged by the Home Secretary's change of mind represented by his decision to refer the IRA, MPs in favour of the death penalty persuaded him to say that the matter "will have to be

referred to the House of Commons".

Replies to Mrs Jill Knight,

Parliamentary report, page 12

Bernard Levin, page 16

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HOME NEWS

'I can't face my future'

I'm hungry, I live in a slum, have no hope of being properly educated and little chance of growing up to enjoy a decent life. Please help me!

The world's population is growing faster than our ability to provide our teeming millions with food, housing, education, jobs and medical care.

At Population CountDown we're trying to help in a unique and lasting way.

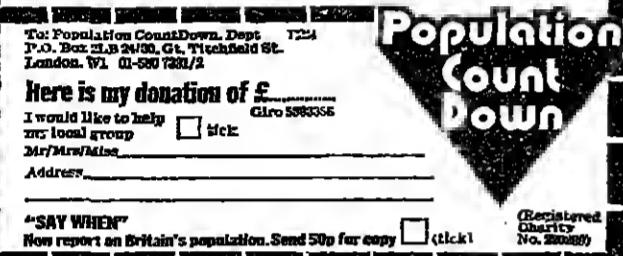
We're sponsored by the Family Planning Association and we're raising funds to help people understand the need to limit the size of their families.

The result: the food and natural resources we have will go further. Our hope: this little boy may one day smile the smile of a child that has just eaten a decent meal.

In developing countries where birth rates are highest we help fund local family planning projects.

25 boys a year's supply of oral contraceptives. £25 pays for a Family Planning worker for a month. £500 provides simple birth control information for 10,000 families.

Please send what you can.



Population Count Down

Here is my donation of £_____
I enclose my stamp
Name: _____
Address: _____

"SAY WHEN"
How many in Britain's population. Send 5p for copy (stamps)

Mr Crosland unlikely to have much cheer for ratepayers today

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Local government leaders will bear today from Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, how much money the Government is to provide local authorities within its rate support grant for 1975-76.

Ratepayers should know soon afterwards whether the fearful estimates of rate increases of up to 100 per cent voiced by some authorities will become reality.

The local authority associations have made their position clear: that unless they receive a huge increase in grant only two options will be open: large rate increases or a cut in services.

During the negotiations between government and local government, Mr Derek Pickering, chairman of the local government finance committee of the Association of County Councils, estimated that next year local authorities would need an extra £1,500m from the Government to maintain present services and provide for modest growth.

It would be an optimist who believed that Mr Crosland would band over nearly £5,000m, which it would be if it included that extra £1,500m. He wrote to the county councils association last month: "We will not be able to shield the ratepayers entirely from the effects of inflation and the increasing costs of local government services; nor will we be able to contemplate rates of improvement in services rising as rapidly as they have done in the recent past."

Last year the Government made a grant of £3,431m, representing 60.5 per cent of the total £5,671m estimated local government "relevant" expenditure. "Relevant" expenditure is in broad terms local government spending that is not subject to

specific grants or is not self-financing.

Local authorities complained at the time, and have pointed out since, that Mr Rippon, then Secretary of State, allowed only for an inflation of 9 per cent, which has left them in severe financial difficulties because the rate has continued to exceed that support grant for 1975-76.

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Growers fear gift tax will destroy woods

By a Staff Reporter

As Britain's backwoodsman prepare for the annual uprooting of three million Christmas trees this weekend, timber industry representatives say the Chancellor's refusal to make concessions over the proposed gift tax will ensure the destruction of private woodlands.

"The mature hardwood trees of England will be a thing of the past in 30 to 40 years," Mr Brian Howell, a council member of the Timber Growers' Association, said yesterday. "Our industry has been dealt a sledgehammer blow."

The growers believe that the Government, in its anxiety to break up concentrations of inherited wealth by taxation, has ignored the slow growth of trees. Where local authorities failed to estimate for 20 per cent inflation they have next year to make up for that before taking into account next year's inflation or any proportion thereof.

Of options put before the local authorities by the Government for consideration, it seems clear that Mr Crosland's decision will be between one allowing for no growth or a small growth.

Local authorities will be worried if it is the former, which allows for services based on this year plus inescapable commitments.

It would mean that no new projects, however desirable or necessary, could be entertained.

They estimate that to take care of inflation this year, they need another £900-£1,000m, a huge sum compared with last year's £229m.

Mr Crosland gave a chilling indication of the Government's position when he told the Commons last week: "I cannot promise either local authorities or ratepayers an easy time next year. I have no doubt that I shall be a highly unpopular man next spring."

Leading article, page 17

Group fears pro-Europeans have big advantage and says Britain will be flooded with propaganda

Equal fight urged on EEC referendum

By a Staff Reporter

The Get Britain Out movement yesterday began its campaign against the powerful forces which it fears are to be brought to bear to sway British into staying in the European Economic Community.

The non-party campaign, formed at the beginning of this year, is certain that within the next 10 months the electorate will vote in a referendum to decide the issue.

Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, chairman of the campaign, said: "This vote will be of paramount importance because it will decide whether Britain is to be an independent, self-governing nation, or to become part of a new Western European nation with one currency and one government for that is the aim of the European Community, with full integration, both political and economic, by 1980."

The campaign is concerned because of the enormous disparity of resources between those in favour of EEC and those against. Mr Frere-Smith said he believed that not only rich individuals were on the side of the Community, but also nearly every national newspaper, the BBC and the media.

"On top of this the European

area committees, with the dual aim of establishing in every parliamentary constituency.

Mr Clive Jenkins, secretary of the Associate Scientific, Technical and General Staffs and a member of the campaign's executive committee, said the trans-Community would be a strength behind the pro-Europeans. It was vital that they should remain at home and free-trading and trade unions, better than the same British institutions, support the campaign.

His sentiments were shared by Mr Richard Body, Conservative MP for Holloway, Boston, who is a vice-chairman of the campaign's executive committee. "The campaign asks that, in fairness, the referendum Bill, which will have to go through Parliament before the vote can be held, should provide for public financing of the campaign, giving each side equal access to the government printing press, a free postal delivery service as in general elections, and control of expenditure by the two campaigns. Provision should also be made to ensure that both the BBC and the IBA maintain a fair balance both in time and presentation of programmes concerning the referendum.

Mr Frere-Smith said that he hoped the press would give fair presentation to both sides of the argument.

The campaign will divide Britain into regions and set up

In brief**New search****Lord Lucan**

Sussex police began search of Newhaven yesterday for Lord Lucan. Seven divers were involved. 14 dogs searched passageway. Napoleon fort on the Downs. The search will continue.

Warrants against Lord Lucan, aged 39, allege that Mrs Sandra Rivett, his nanny, and the murderer of his wife Ober 7.

Hoax call' remains

Rodney Utting, aged 16, employed at Kenmure Northampton, was remanded in custody for a week. He was charged with malicious telephone calls to the town's general hospital.

Water-boost plan

A plan to cope with expected demand for 40 million gallons of water over the next 40 years announced yesterday. South West Water Authority.

Wheat record hit

A record wheat crop of 15,900,000 tons is forecast for the year, the Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday. Previous record was 13,500,000 tons in 1972.

Beautifying York

Grants of more than £100,000 for landscaping, improvements in York announced yesterday. Part of the Environment Department.

Lorries sabotaged

Police in the Gloucester area last night found a lorry for a saboteur had broken the air brakes lorries for the second month.

Vice-picket plan

Residents of Newhampton, plan to bomb the notorious girls in their vice up the area of vice.

Bus strike spreads

Busmen at Macmillan's, yesterday joined official pay strike. Busmen outside Edinburgh are

Overtime ban threatens bread shortage

By Raymond Pernell
Labour Staff

The prospect of a bread shortage in England and Wales from next week emerged last night when the executive of the Bakers' Union banned overtime and Sunday work from next weekend unless employers meet a claim for £40 for a 40-hour week. Union members had voted 17,575 to 5,583 to reject an offer of a basic £30 and to take industrial action.

The present basic rate is £23.80. Threshold payments now adding £4.40, would be absorbed in the new basic offer.

The union is to meet the Federation of Bakers, which represents Spiers French, Rank Hovis McDougall and Allied Bakeries and smaller independent companies, on Friday.

An increase in the offer is likely to lead to an application

by the manufacturers for an increase in the price of a loaf. They are understood to have calculated that the rejected offer would have meant a 15 per cent rise.

The Government will then have to choose between substantially increasing the £7.4m bread subsidy or allowing the price of a loaf to pass 15p.

Test of social contract: Building employers' leaders yesterday made a pay offer to a million workers that will test the building unions' allegiance to the social contract at its most sensitive point (our Labour Editor writes).

Leaders of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (Ucatt) will today consider the offer which would raise average earnings by about £4 a week from January and by a further £5 from June, 1975.

Liberals call for convention on assembly plans

From Our Correspondent
Edinburgh

The Scottish Liberal Party will ask the Government to convene a constitutional convention before introducing legislation for a Scottish parliament, to hear as wide a range of Scottish opinion as possible on the form it should take and the powers it should have.

Such a convention should be held as soon as possible in the new year, the party says. For the Government to proceed directly to a Bill in the House would be a mistake. "Every effort must be made to see the establishment of a parliament on a basis that the many conflicting interests accept," Mr Russell Johnston, MP for Inverness and leader of the party, said in Edinburgh yesterday.

The Government's proposals for an assembly were an attempt to maintain the existing organization and somehow put a Scottish assembly on top of it or in the middle of it.

Builder 'played Monopoly with green belt land

A builder played "a game of Monopoly" with 25 acres of land he bought in the green belt, Mr Justice Caedley said in the High Court yesterday.

Mr William Gams, aged 65, saw great commercial potentialities in the land he bought at Lower Heath, Buckinghamshire, in 1966, the judge said. "He was prepared to wait, although not perhaps so patiently."

Twice he was refused planning permission for residential development, and an application to build two filling stations was also rejected. But when, in 1972, he asked Beaconsfield district council for permission to build a bungalow, he offered in full down the bungalow had been erected.

"He said he knew that if he did not do that he would not be given permission to build the bungalow," the judge said.

Permission was granted, but when the bungalow was finished he did not demolish the farm

house. He wrote to the council saying it would be a waste of good land.

The judge granted an injunction restraining Gams from occupying the land until the farm was demolished.

Mr. Gams, his lawyer, said there was no reason why the judge should not rule that the farm should be demolished.

The judge looked at the two houses and said they were both very nice and there is no farmhouse ripe for demolition.

Mr. Gams' condition should demolish the house, he said. The judge ruled that the farmer could not capriciously bring the police into the green belt.

Plea for new attitudes to the elderly

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Retirement pensions should be increased as a first step towards achieving radical changes of attitude to the elderly, an Age Concern report suggests today. The report says that most people think loneliness is the biggest difficulty of old people, closely followed by little money, poor health, lack of help and bad housing.

More than seven thousand people, broadly representative

of the British public, contributed to the report through discussions in eight hundred working groups convened through Age Concern last winter. They considered seven main themes: income, social support, housing, jobs, health, emotional needs and voluntary organizations.

The groups wanted a weekly pension for a married couple of about £24, and certainly more than £20. At the time they proposed those figures, the retirement pension for a married couple was £12.30; it

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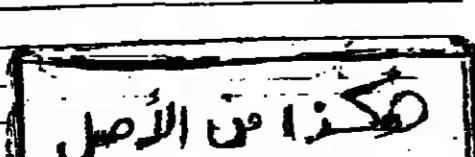
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"Does ITT give a damn about Britain's balance of payments?"

Facts can sometimes be uncomfortable.
Especially when they shatter a popular myth.

In ITT's case, the myth is that, as a multinational company, its only interest in Britain is how much money it can get out of it.

And the facts?

Last year, ITT companies in Britain paid over £12 million in Corporation Tax and more than £73 million in wages and salaries. They invested £8.6 million in new production facilities and £9.5 million in research and development.

This year, these same companies will earn more than £50 million in exports and spend less than £30 million on imports. (And the imports are nearly all essential raw materials.)

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Abbey Life Assurance, Ashe Laboratories, Excess Insurance,

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Standard Telephones and Cables, and Standard Telecommunication Laboratories.

HOME NEWS

Colonel is awarded ½ p damages for 'sex trap' libel

Lieutenant-Colonel John Elliott Brooks, aged 64, won his High Court action for libel yesterday, but was awarded only ½ p damages. A jury of nine men and three women took three hours to decide that the former mayor, solicitor and hunting squire had been libelled in *The Sunday People*.

As he left the court after the verdict, Colonel Brooks said: "As far as I am concerned, we won."

Workmen on scaffolding, cleaning the Law Courts, shouted on being told the result: "We will have a collection for you." Jostled on every side, Colonel Brooks said: "I am not despondent. It was worth bringing the action." He said he would not change his style of life.

The colonel brought his action over an article in *The Sunday People* which accused him of setting a "sex trap" for young girls and assaulting Miss Susan Carr, aged 21, a Manchester University student, on board his boat, Adelaide Cottage III.

Colonel Brooks, a former Mayor of Kensington and Chelsea, claimed damages from IPC Newspapers Ltd and Mr Michael O'Flaherty, the writer of the article. They denied libelling Colonel Brooks, of Carley Mansions, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

As a result of yesterday's decision, each side must pay its own costs. Total costs are estimated at between £12,000 and £15,000.

Mr Michael Eastham, QC, for the defendants, told Mr Justice In

Bristow that although Colonel Brooks had won the case, the amount of damages awarded was so derisory and contemptuous that he could order Colonel Brooks to pay the newspaper's costs.

But the judge said the defendants could have paid a modest sum into court to protect themselves against having to pay their own costs if they thought the claim lacked merit. "Even one penny would have been enough," he added.

Mr Eastham said the decision not to pay money into court had been taken deliberately.

Mr Roger Gray, QC, for Colonel Brooks, asked for the usual order in the circumstances, no order on costs. The judge agreed and judgement was formally entered for Colonel Brooks.

Afterwards, Colonel Brooks commented: "It has cost a lot of money. But it sometimes costs a lot of money to prove the truth, as you gentlemen of the press know. In order to prove the truth I would have spent my last penny. It has been proved I have been telling the truth."

The colonel spoke of the loyalty of his family, friends, staff and clients as he walked across the Strand to the Wig and Pen Club for an impromptu press conference.

Since the last war several libel actions have ended with similar awards. In 1964 Dr Wadsworth Dering, a former prison doctor in Auschwitz concentration camp, was awarded a halfpenny for libel in *Exodus*, the book by Leon Uris. In



Colonel Brooks: awarded ½ p damages, but must pay his costs.

January this year Lady Docker was awarded ½ p in a libel action against *The Sunday Express*.

Miss Carr, a former pharmacy student, whose disclosures to

The Sunday People brought about the case, was not in court yesterday. Last week she had

told the jury that she was smacked on her bare bottom about thirty times by the colonel. Miss Susan Godwin, *The Sunday People's* reporter who "bugged" the colonel's conversation at the Wig and Pen club, was absent also.

Ending his three-and-a-half-hour summing-up, the judge said that if the jury found for the plaintiff they had to remember that damages were compensation for Colonel Brooks and not punishment for the newspaper.

But they had to bear in mind that it was not Colonel Brooks's social reputation they were concerned with; it was the reputation he ought to have to view of the truth about himself which had fallen from his own lips.

Was the colonel's real reputation that of a practising sadist ready to take on a girl crew on an afternoon cruise if the family was out on board? Or, the judge asked, was the truth of the matter that he took girls for his perverted sexual requirements only when they were provided willingly through the good offices of Miss Dorothy Rolls, his sporting and social secretary?

If it was, the jury might well ask themselves how much lower a man could get in the eyes of right-thinking people than that

Parental 'clues' to battered babies

From Our Correspondent
Chester

Parents should be admitted to hospitals with their injured children for observation, a conference on battered babies was told yesterday. The behaviour of parents is crucial in determining whether a baby is the subject of battering, Miss Jean Davies, a state registered nurse and health visitor, told the one-day conference at Chester.

One mother, she said, had been discovered feeding her "poisoned" child with barbiturates while still in hospital under the eye of the nurses. She said: "Ideally, you should be able to admit both mother and father to hospital to observe their behaviour."

Between four and five thousand children a year in the United Kingdom are "battered", it has been estimated. About a tenth of them are estimated to die of their injuries and four hundred suffer permanent brain damage.

Miss Davies said schools should give more preparation for parenthood. She said:

"With the crowded curriculum and pressure to pass examinations this instruction often only involves children in the lower intelligence range and in many cases it involves only girls. It is just as important for boys to learn about family relationships."

Home management also should be taught, as trouble is often born of the home. Fathers should be more involved with their babies. "Seeing a film on the birth of a baby is not enough. The father should be allowed to hold the baby, and never mind the germs," Miss Davies said.

Dr Ann Raikes, a consultant paediatrician, of Poole, emphasized the importance of allowing the mother to hold her baby in the early hours of its life, particularly after feeding.

Many cases of later battering, she said, could be traced back to the baby being "whisked" away from its mother.

Such treatment might be clinically better but it was not psychologically better.

Asked whether baby-batterers should be sterilized, Mr Raymond Castle, chairman of the conference, and head of the battered baby research unit of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said: "I would not advocate sterilization. But mothers often recognize that they need help, and are refused it. For example,

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WEST EUROPE

Mr Hattersley says EEC summit agenda is too detailed

From Roger Berthoud
Brussels, Nov 25

Mr Roy Hattersley, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, made a surprise attempt here today to save Mr Wilson from having his bands tied in advance of next month's EEC summit conference in Paris.

At the third meeting of foreign ministers to prepare the ill-starred summit, Mr Hattersley suggested that the heads of government might find the 24-page document on inflation, unemployment, regional policy and energy, drawn up by senior officials, a little too detailed and inhibiting.

He proposed that it should be forwarded to the summit with a covering note indicating that it was simply a background document on the main problems of the day. The heads of government could then have a genuine discussion, rather than squabbling over disputed passages.

Mr Hattersley, who was standing in for Mr Callaghan, seemed to have no objection to the parallel paper on improvements in the EEC's decision making machinery being treated as a full working document at the summit (which is still expected to take place on December 9 and 10).

This is still subject to British reservations on moves to majority voting in the Council of Ministers, direct elections to the European Parliament and the goal of economic and monetary union. These may be the subject of a separate statement.

The British claimed the support of the Germans, Dutch and Luxembourgers for their suggestion. But the French chairman, M. Jean Sauvagnargues, clearly did not welcome it and discussions continued without a final decision.

The Irish and Italians, with the former Prime Minister, Sigor Aldo Rumor, in touch

form as Foreign Minister, continued to insist on an adequate regional fund as a prerequisite of summit attendance.

The Labour Government is still preferring to concentrate on Britain's contribution to the EEC budget, rather than the benefits received from it; and the Germans appear determined not to allow the British to benefit without an assurance of continued British membership.

According to Benelux sources, there was general agreement that the fund should concentrate initially on Ireland and Italy. Its size is likely to remain in dispute for some time.

The Germans, budget conscious as ever, resisted the European Commission's suggestion that the EEC's existing social fund should have its 1975 budget of 334m units of account (£140m) increased by 200m units to help areas hit by the oil crisis.

Some progress was made on the fight against inflation. The essence of this was that countries with balance of payments surpluses (like West Germany), should reactivate their economies under certain conditions to help deficit countries. The present level of private consumption should be frozen, with all growth channelled into productive investment to deficit countries.

On energy, the prospects of the Paris summit redeeming last December's Copenhagen fiasco seemed dim. The French, who alone are boycotting the new International Energy Agency (consumers group), want EEC support for a conference on the oil products.

Other partners suspect this may be premature, and want France to join the Agency. President Giscard d'Estaing may wish to keep his options open for his meeting after the EEC summit with President Ford.

Barcelona workers find cardinal as their ally

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Nov 25

Nearly 14,000 employees of Spain's biggest car manufacturer, Seat, sued the company in Barcelona today for alleged unfair labour practices. Their action has coincided with a call from the Archbishop of Barcelona to the Government to legalise strikes.

The 13,654 workers are demanding compensation for a 10-day lockout recently imposed by Seat after strikes during labour negotiations. Rarely if ever before in Spanish legal history has a suit had so many claimants.

In his request to the Government, the Archbishop, Cardinal Nicolás Jubany, did not specifically mention the Seat dispute but he did refer to "serious concern" about extensive labour disputes in the archdiocese. The message, in the form of a note, was issued on Saturday, but no mention of it was made in yesterday's Madrid newspapers.

"The right to strike must be regulated by law," the note said. "The hour has come for those who enjoy certain privileged positions to accept that they should renounce them."

Entrepreneurs were exerting "strong pressure" on workers by threatening dismissals, interrupting professional advancement and closing down businesses.

New legislation on labour was urgently needed because the existing legislation "has consequences of a diverse nature, prejudicial to the common welfare".

The note argued that the present labour laws "create illegal and clandestine situations". Furthermore, "a narrow view of what public order should be" impels authorities to use "pressures which paralyse actions aimed at achieving just labour concessions".

The archbishop appealed for a more equitable distribution of income, saying that capitalists "should accept new forms of participation, in which the workers should be present".

Cardinal Jubany's note is one of the toughest and most direct attacks on policies of the Franco regime from a leading representative of the Roman Catholic Church in this country since the church-state crisis at the beginning of this year. The latter resulted from a Basque bishop's public plea for greater official recognition of Basque culture, customs and language.

As far as Spain is concerned this is the most serious incident since Iceland unilaterally extended its fishing limit more than two years ago from 12 to 50 nautical miles.

It came as a particular surprise as the resulting "cod war" seemed to have died down months ago, especially after an interim agreement had been arrived at between Iceland and Britain. So far, however, no such pact has been concluded with West Germany.

The document states that the emblem of procured abortion and its possible legalization had become "more or less everywhere" the subject of impassioned discussions.

These debates would be less grave were it not a question of human life, a primordial value, which must be protected and promoted.

"Everyone understands this,

although many look for reasons,

even against all evidence, to promote the use of abortion. One cannot but be astonished to see

a simultaneous increase of un-

qualified protests against the

death penalty and every form

of the liberalization of abortion."

The document asserts that the

first right of every human being

is his life. "He has other goods

and some are more precious, but

this one is fundamental—the

condition of all the others.

Hence it must be protected

above all others. It does not

belong to society, nor does it

belong to public authority in any

form to recognize this right for

some and not for others.

"All discrimination is evil,

whether be founded on race,

sex, colour or religion. It is not

recognition by another that con-

siderates this right. This right is

antecedent of its recognition;

it demands recognition and it is

unjust to refuse it."

The document states that the

document continues, based on the

various stages of life is no more

justified than any other dis-

crimination.

"The right to life remains

complete in an old person, even

one greatly weakened, and it is

not lost by one who is incurably

ill. The right to life is no less

to be respected in the small

infant just born than in the

mature person.

"In reality, respect for human

life is called for from the time

that the process of generation

begins. From the time that the

ovum is fertilized, a life is begun

which is neither that of the

father nor that of the mother; it is

rather the life of a new human

being with its own growth. It

would never be made human if

it were not human already."

A private member's Bill call-

ing for the legalisation under

certain conditions of abortion

was drafted by Signor Loris Fortuna, the Socialist who

was co-author of the country's

first divorce law.

The arguments here of those

favouring liberalization are that

abortion happens already on a

large scale. Figures are given

of between one and two million

illegal abortions a year. The

problem is seen to be one of

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OVERSEAS

Professor Barnard pioneers new transplant technique by giving patient a second heart

By Michael Knipe
Cape Town, Nov 25

Professor Christian Barnard, a South African heart surgeon, has implanted a second heart in the chest of a 58-year-old male patient. It is the first time a human heart transplant operation has been carried out without the patient's own heart being removed.

The patient, an unidentified married man with children, was reported to be in a satisfactory condition with his two hearts acting independently.

His new heart came from a 10-year-old who was fatally injured in an accident early yesterday. Hospital authorities said the heart was kept beating artificially in her body, which was initially dead, until the transplant operation began at midnight. It was completed five hours later.

Professor Barnard and his surgical team performed the operation within days of the tenth anniversary of the first heart transplant, also carried out at the Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town by Professor Barnard.

He said at a press conference after today's operation that it was essentially simple but exciting.

Mrs Rockefeller operated on for cancer

New York, Nov 25.—Mrs Happy Rockefeller, wife of Mr Nelson Rockefeller, the Vice-President designate, today had her remaining breast removed after signs of cancer had been found. Her husband said the operation had been a complete success.

Dr Jerome Urban, the surgeon, said Mrs Rockefeller was in very good physical condition.

Two Watergate accused cleared on one charge

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Nov 25

The prosecution rested its case today in the Watergate cover-up trial after presenting evidence for nearly eight weeks. Defence counsel for the five defendants, Mr John Mitchell, former Attorney General; H. R. Haldeman, President Nixon's former chief of staff; John Ehrlichman, former presidential assistant for domestic affairs; Robert Mardian, former assistant Attorney General; and Kenneth Parkinson, former counsel to the committee to elect the President, made a routine request for the court to direct acquittals or rule a mistrial.

Judge John Sirica dismissed minor counts alleging that Mr Mitchell and Mr Ehrlichman lied to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but ordered the defence to proceed on the other charges.

The first three defendants all face more serious charges of perjury in addition to the conspiracy to obstruct justice which is alleged against all five.

President Nixon's evidence is now needed only for the defence, although the prosecution had called him 100 times. Mr Ehrlichman, in particular, alleges through counsel that he was duped by Mr Nixon into a cover-up he did not believe in. Doctors appointed by the court are to begin examining Mr Nixon at his San Clemente home today. They were not told to find out whether he will be unfit to travel to Washington and appear as a witness, as his own doctors say.

If the court's panel of doctors agrees with Mr Nixon's doctors, Judge Sirica may order Mr Nixon's evidence to be taken at home in a television recording to be shown to the jury.

In another case today, John Connally, the former Secretary of the Treasury, was granted separate trials on the charges of perjury and bribery which he faces. He also petitioned unsuccessfully for the trial to be moved away from Washington. The first trial will begin on March 19.



Captain James Fletcher (right) joking with journalists just after his release from the hijacked VC10. With him are Mr Michael Wood, First Officer (left) and Mr Frank Sharples, flight engineer. They said they had not expected to get out alive.

VC10 hijackers give up without safe-conduct

From Simon Scott Plummer, Tunis, Nov 25

The hijacking of the British Airways VC10 ended today when the terrorists released the three members of the flight crew, their only remaining hostages.

They then gave themselves up to the Tunisian authorities, together with seven other Palestinians released from jails in Tunisia. Mr Chatti said today that the hijackers had heard on the radio that neither the PLO nor any Arab state wanted them.

The airport was temporarily closed but after intervention by Mr Tahar Belkhodja, Minister of the Interior, and Mr Abu lyad, the PLO representative on the scene, the deadline was extended through the night until 7 am GMT.

The final stages of the hijacking provided plenty of drama.

By yesterday evening 45 hostages had been released in exchange for the Palestinians

freed in Egypt and Holland who were taken on to the VC10. The scene seemed set for the aircraft to take off.

Then came the terrorists' desperate threat to blow up the aircraft unless they were allowed to disembark at Tunis with the promise that they would be either handed over to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) or prosecuted by Tunisia. Mr Chatti said today that the hijackers had heard on the radio that neither the PLO nor any Arab state wanted them.

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At 8.20 am GMT the first

Palestinians, unarmed, came down and walked to estate cars drawn up between the control tower and the VC10. Then the flight crew appeared. Tunisian officials boarded the plane and

removed the weapons and explosives, which were scattered everywhere.

At 9.15 am the cars carrying the Palestinians left the airport by a side entrance.

Mr Belkhodja, who led the negotiations by radio from the control tower, said afterwards that for three days he had had to calm the terrorist down.

"The young men were very excited and capable of anything. We came near to catastrophe."

The most fascinating aspect of the press conference was to see the PLO representative, Mr Yassir Arafat and the rest of the PLO leadership have

made it clear that the time has come for severe action against the mavericks in the movement.

The Palestinians have been under pressure, particularly from the Egyptians, to clean up their own house.

Egypt has asked the PLO to

make an example of the hijackers and to make it clear that such action in future will carry a severe penalty.

Denouncing the hijacking, the PLO yesterday promised that all the facts about the operation would be revealed. It pledged

that not only the rebel group

which carried out the operation,

but also the Arab government behind it would be exposed.

country did not have dissidents?

Paul Martin writes from Beirut:

"The PLO took an important step to curb freelance terror today when it called on Tunis to hand over the Four hijackers."

If there were more

Churchills and fewer Burtons,

we would be a very much better country."

Mr Norman Tebbit, Conservative MP for Chingford, Essex, said: "These are the words of a man who managed to win an Oscar about a month ago."

The Conservative Shadow Leader of the House of Commons, Mr John Perton, said:

"It was more of a reflection on Mr Burton than on Sir Winston."

New York, Nov 25.—Mr Jack

Le Vien, the producer of the television dramatisation of Sir Winston's life, said today that Mr Burton's denunciation must have been an aberration.

"We completely dissociate ourselves with what Richard Burton said."

The production will be tele-

vised on Friday in the United States and next Sunday by the BBC to mark the bi-centenary

of Sir Winston's birth on November 30.—Reuter.

Mr Churchill ignores Burton slur on 'killer'

Mr Winston Churchill said yesterday of the New York Times article by Richard Burton, the actor, describing his grandfather as a killer and a coward: "I am not convinced at all that that is his opinion." Mr Burton is playing Sir Winstan in a television drama in America based on the first volume of Sir Winston's war memoirs, *The Gathering Storm*. He said in the article that, while preparing himself for the role: "I realized that I hate Churchill and all his kind—I hate them virulently."

Mr Churchill, Conservative MP for Salford, Lancashire, who asked if he wanted to comment, said: "You had better consult Richard Burton. When I had lunch with him shortly before the election, he was full of his role of Churchill and saying how much he admired Churchill. He almost thought he was Churchill."

Mr Neville Teffner, Conservative MP for Tynemouth, denounced the article as "absolutely disgraceful".

"If there were more Churchills and fewer Burtons, we would be a very much better country."

Mr Norman Tebbit, Conservative MP for Chingford, Essex, said: "These are the words of a man who managed to win an Oscar about a month ago."

The Conservative Shadow Leader of the House of Commons, Mr John Perton, said:

"It was more of a reflection on Mr Burton than on Sir Winston."

New York, Nov 25.—Mr Jack Le Vien, the producer of the television dramatisation of Sir Winston's life, said today that Mr Burton's denunciation must have been an aberration.

"We completely dissociate ourselves with what Richard Burton said."

The production will be tele-

vised on Friday in the United States and next Sunday by the BBC to mark the bi-centenary

of Sir Winston's birth on November 30.—Reuter.

Dr Waldheim in Damascus

Damascus, Nov 25.—Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, said tonight he was confident that the mandate of the United Nations disengagement observation force would be extended for another six months.

He was speaking at a press conference after a two-and-a-half hour meeting with President Hafez Assad of Syria. Dr Waldheim arrived in Damascus earlier to begin a three-day tour

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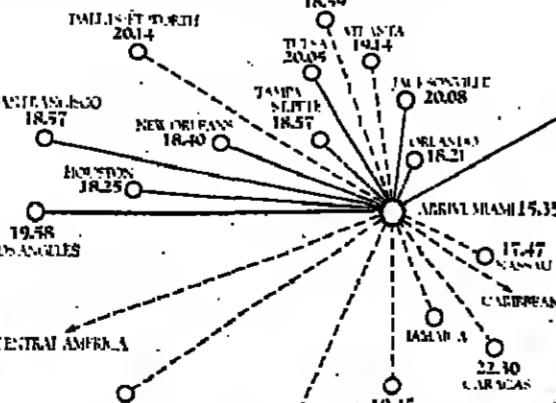
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OVERSEAS

Romania's insistence on equality spelt out by Mr Ceausescu

Bucharest, Nov 25. President Ceausescu of Romania called today for better relations with the Soviet block but rejected Kremlin demands for a world communist conference as being premature.

Speaking in the presence of high-level Soviet and East European delegates at a Romanian Communist Party congress, he said the question of a world communist conference proposed by Russia "is not yet topical."

Romania has agreed to attend an interim compromise conference next year limited to European parties, but only on the basis of full equality for all participants and with the understanding that "other parties"—meaning the Chinese—will not be criticized.

Mr Ceausescu, who has played an aggressively loose role in the Soviet block for nearly 10 years, said Romania would consider the world conference idea "at the right moment."

He pledged "further and resolute" action to develop relations with the Soviet Union, and said Romania would also work for closer ties with the other five nations of the Warsaw Pact and with China. He called for "a new type of each party and its right to work independently".

Officials said the statement reflected a new effort to avoid tensions and contradictions which have often inflamed Romania's contacts with other members of the East European block. The position had improved since last summer but Romania was still holding firm to the independent policies that have enabled it to play a unique role.

Romania wanted to expand military relations with other Soviet block armies, but with priority given to the building-up of each national army, he said. Observers said the statement

appeared to suggest willingness to work more closely with the Warsaw Pact than in the past.

Mr Andrei Kirilenko, a member of the Soviet Politburo, and the highest-ranking Russian official to attend a Romanian congress since 1965, was seated at the head of a group of 133 foreign delegates at the Bucharest congress centre.

The Romanian press gave prominence today to a report that Mr Harold Wilson had sent a personal message to Mr Ceausescu, brought to Bucharest by Mr Ian Mikardo, a member of the national executive of the Labour Party.—Reuter.

Dessa Trevisan writes from Belgrade: The congress will give formal approval to President Ceausescu's political programme for the next five years. Everything is now subordinated to the goal to catch up with the industrial nations within the next 10 years or so. This means that there is no time for experiment or reform and that tangible improvements in the living standards which, in any case, are long overdue, will have to wait.

Romania, whose rate of industrial development is the highest in East Europe, intends to maintain it even though the obsession to complete the present five-year plan ahead of time has encountered serious difficulties.

In agriculture it is almost certain not to succeed and agriculture is evidence to remain a problem during the next five-year plan. As a result of accelerated pace industrial strains are also beginning to show even though nothing is said in public about them.

The presence of Mr Kirilenko seems to be a gesture on the part of Moscow since its delegation at the last Romanian party congress in 1969 was headed by Mr Katsushiev, who is not a Politburo member and which was then taken as a sign of strain in mutual relations.



Kurdish irregulars muster near the front line in north-east Iraq where they are challenging Government forces.

Like picturesque heroes from boys' fiction, rebels defy a modern army

Kurds take on regulars in set-piece battles

By Edward Mortimer

It is not surprising that British correspondents who visit Iraqi Kurdistan usually come back brimming with enthusiasm for the Kurdish cause.

In so many ways the Kurdish war is British schoolboy fiction come true. The scenery is just like those films about the North-West Frontier. The people really do wear turbans, brightly coloured trousers and sashes round their waists.

Every man from the age of 15 upwards has a Kalashnikov rifle slung from his left shoulder, with a spare magazine and a pistol stuck in his belt. Some of them also wear traditional shepherd's waistcoats, with horns on the shoulders to frighten wolves.

It is not just physically picturesque. The military situation itself has an adventure-story quality. A small mountain people, organized as a voluntary defence force with neither tanks nor aircraft, is holding at bay the overwhelming superior forces of an oil-rich state, generously supported, advised and equipped by Moscow.

However, it would be too

romantic to suppose that they are doing this with Kalashnikovs alone. It is true that the possibilities of partisan warfare in such mountainous territory are almost endless, and this makes the Government's chances of effectively pacifying the country by military methods seem doubtful.

The harder its forces advance into the mountains, the more their garrisons and communications will be exposed to ambush and night attack.

But what the Kurds are attempting to do—so far with considerable success—is much more ambitious than that. Faced with a well-organized Government offensive aimed directly at their headquarters area in the Chommaray valley, they are not melting away into the mountains to regroup elsewhere but fighting a regular defensive action in which scarcely an inch of territory is conceded without a pitched battle.

The key weapon in this defensive operation is artillery. Even here, there can be no doubt that the Kurds are heavily outnumbered. But their great advantage is that the Government troops are trying to advance uphill. At any given moment,

therefore, the Government positions are more easily visible

from the Kurdish positions than vice versa.

What is surprising is that this advantage is apparently not cancelled out by the Government's monopoly of air cover.

The Kurds claim that their opponents are benefiting from the advice and supervision of Soviet experts in the coordination of air and artillery action.

If this is true, it says little for Russian expertise. The battlefield is constantly overflown by MiGs, Sukhois, Hawker Hunters and Topolies. Yet both the bombs and rockets fired by these aircraft and the shells whose aim they presumably had to direct, seem to fall more or less at random.

From time to time a village is bombed, with some damage to property and loss of civilian life. Sometimes artillery fire is concentrated on an area known to contain a Kurdish HQ. But an MiG is a difficult target, being usually well protected and easily moved. The strange thing is that the Government forces seem not to make any sustained attempt to hit Kurdish gun emplacements.

To some extent this is an achievement of the Kurds' anti-aircraft defences. They claim to

have shot down 40 aircraft since the fighting began in March.

The bigger and more modern craft, like Tupolev 22, Sukhoi 20 and MiG 23—fit at altitudes well out of range (the largest Kurdish AA-towers are only 40m)—but the Kurds believe they do this for political reasons—the pilots being Russos whom it would be embarrassing if they were shot down—and that this is at the expense of accuracy in bombing and observation.

A further limiting factor for the pilots may be fear of overshooting the Iranian frontier by mistake. So far there has been only one bombing raid on an Iranian village, and this was clearly a deliberate gesture—either an attempt to provoke the Shah into an all-out war, or (more plausibly) a warning to him not to meddle in Iran's internal affairs.

Either way it has not been followed up, and Iranian support for the Kurds has if anything increased. This is not officially admitted on either side, but the Kurds make no serious attempt to conceal the Iranian provocation of many of their guns and vehicles.

This is the first of three articles on the Kurdish rebellion.

S African party liberalizes race policy

From Michael Knipe

Cape Town, Nov 25

South Africa's small Progressive Party has liberalized its race policy by endorsing the right of all citizens to use all public amenities and to have the right to own property without restriction.

Until now Progressive Party politicians have expressed the view that local communities should decide for themselves whether colour segregation should be applied.

The party increased its parliamentary representation from one to seven in the year, gaining 6 per cent of the votes in the April election. In the constituencies it contested the party won 34 per cent of the votes cast.

Some Progressive Party members fear that the new unequivocal commitment to multi-racial equality may lose the party some support among the Republic's four million whites. The party congress, however, took the view that the liberalized policy will give the party increased credibility among the leaders of the country's 19 million blacks.

The congress also decided to appoint a commission to re-examine the party's franchise policy. At present it advocates a qualified franchise for all races.

A Government ban on black politicians attending the Progressive Party congress at the President Hotel in Bloemfontein was circumvented by arrangement for the black politicians to address delegations to a church hall. One of the blacks, Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of *The World*, a Johannesburg daily newspaper with a black circulation, said that the Government's ban made meaningless the recent statement at the United Nations which had appeared to signal the end of racial discrimination.

The South African Asian politician who was evicted from the President Hotel on Friday in accordance with the Government ban was not, as reported in *The Times* on Saturday, one of South Africa's delegates at this year's United Nations General Assembly.

The evicted man was Mr G. N. Naidoo, a member of the South African Indian Council. Not Dr M. B. Naidoo, a former member of the council who was one of the three non-whites who attended the United Nations session.

Police fail to break up student riots

Istanbul, Nov 25.—Left-wing students ejected right-wingers from the campus of Istanbul University today in a battle fought with revolvers, knives, sticks and stones.

The police said that a number of students and a cohort of the military police had been injured. Officials ordered the university to be closed for three days.

Left-wing students, retaliating for recent right-wing raids on campuses in Ankara, Istanbul, Erzurum and Izmir, had moved into the Istanbul campus in force. Wives said that the two factions were yelling: "Damn fascists" and "Maoist bastards" at each other.

Police with armoured cars tried to break into the campus using tear gas, water cannons and electric clubs, but were repulsed.—UPI

British victim of jumbo crash identified

Nairobi, Nov 25.—One British who died in last week's jumbo airliner crash has been identified as Mr Alan Abbott of Head Green, Cheshire. It is not yet known if there are any other British victims. The High Commission said.—Reuter.

Tanaka succession struggle opens

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Nov 25

Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the Japanese Prime Minister, who assumed office in July, 1972, will announce tomorrow that he intends to resign both as Prime Minister and as the leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, as a result of controversy over his personal financial dealings, informed party sources said.

It is understood that Mr Tanaka will also issue a public statement tomorrow expressing his regrets that his personal business activities have placed his position as a public figure in doubt.

It is believed that the statement will assure the nation that Mr Tanaka is willing to publish full details of his financial deals and tax returns at a later date. He is also expected to suggest that the controversy has forced him to step down on ethical grounds to preserve political traditions in the country.

The Japanese press, however, suggests that other conservative stalwarts within the ruling party have urged him to step down before he is interrogated by the Opposition when the Diet (Parliament) is reconvened early next month.

Mr Tanaka's potential successors began to manoeuvre for an expected bitter struggle for power tonight. A number of events today indicate that there is now no question of his withdrawing his resignation as the two leading contestants.

The immediate drama began

when Mr Tanaka met senior party executives last night to draft his statement of resignation.

He is expected to hand his resignation as leader of the party to Mr Etsusaburo Shioya, the vice-president of the Liberal Democrats, and four other party executives early tomorrow.

As the leader of the ruling party is automatically entitled to be the Prime Minister, Mr Tanaka will subsequently resign as Prime Minister. The procedure was worked out by party executives including Mr Noboru Takeshita, the Chief Cabinet Secretary, and Mr Susumu Nikaido, the secretary-general of the ruling party.

As the leader of the ruling party is automatically entitled to be the Prime Minister, Mr Tanaka will stay on as a caretaker Prime Minister until a successor is chosen.

While Mr Tanaka's resignation has already been accepted as a foregone conclusion by the nation, the question being asked in Tokyo tonight is who will succeed him?

After an expected bitter struggle between the potential candidates in the coming week, the question will finally be settled by the future alignments of five main rival factions within the ruling party.

At present Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Finance Minister, and Mr Takeo Fukuda, the former Finance Minister and one of Mr Tanaka's bitter adversaries, who resigned his portfolio in July, apparently emerge as the two leading contestants.

Mr Ohira, who is 64 and Mr Fukuda, aged 69, are each lead-

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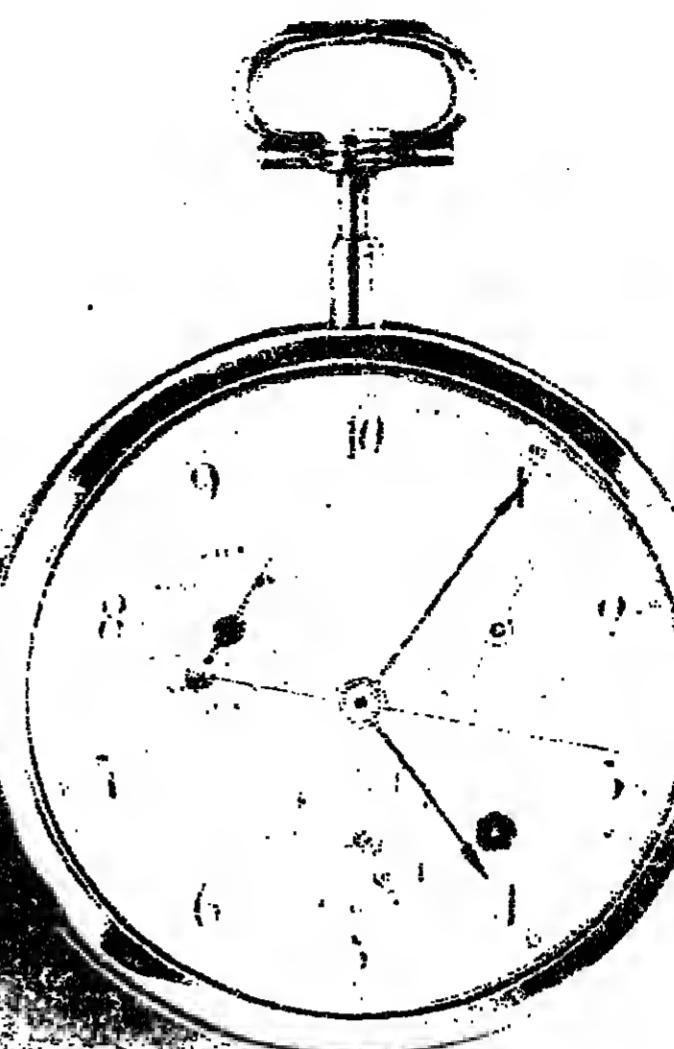
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Japanese watch, made in Europe for a Japanese client, in 1742. Special embossing by Wilders of London. In Japan every hour had a corresponding sign of the Zodiac and the day was divided into twelve hours, each equivalent to two normal hours. These signs were allied to the five elements.



The Gallery of Portraits watch.
Early 18th century. Movement signed by Baltazard Feure. By adjusting the winding crown the portrait in the small frame can be changed. This watch has several portraits, members of the family.



A silver decimal watch, made by Berthoud Freres, Paris, during the French Revolution. It follows the Republican calendar which had twelve months of thirty days and divided the day into ten hours of 100 minutes. Towards the bottom of the dial there is a small traditional dial. The Republican decimal system lasted only a year (1793-1794).

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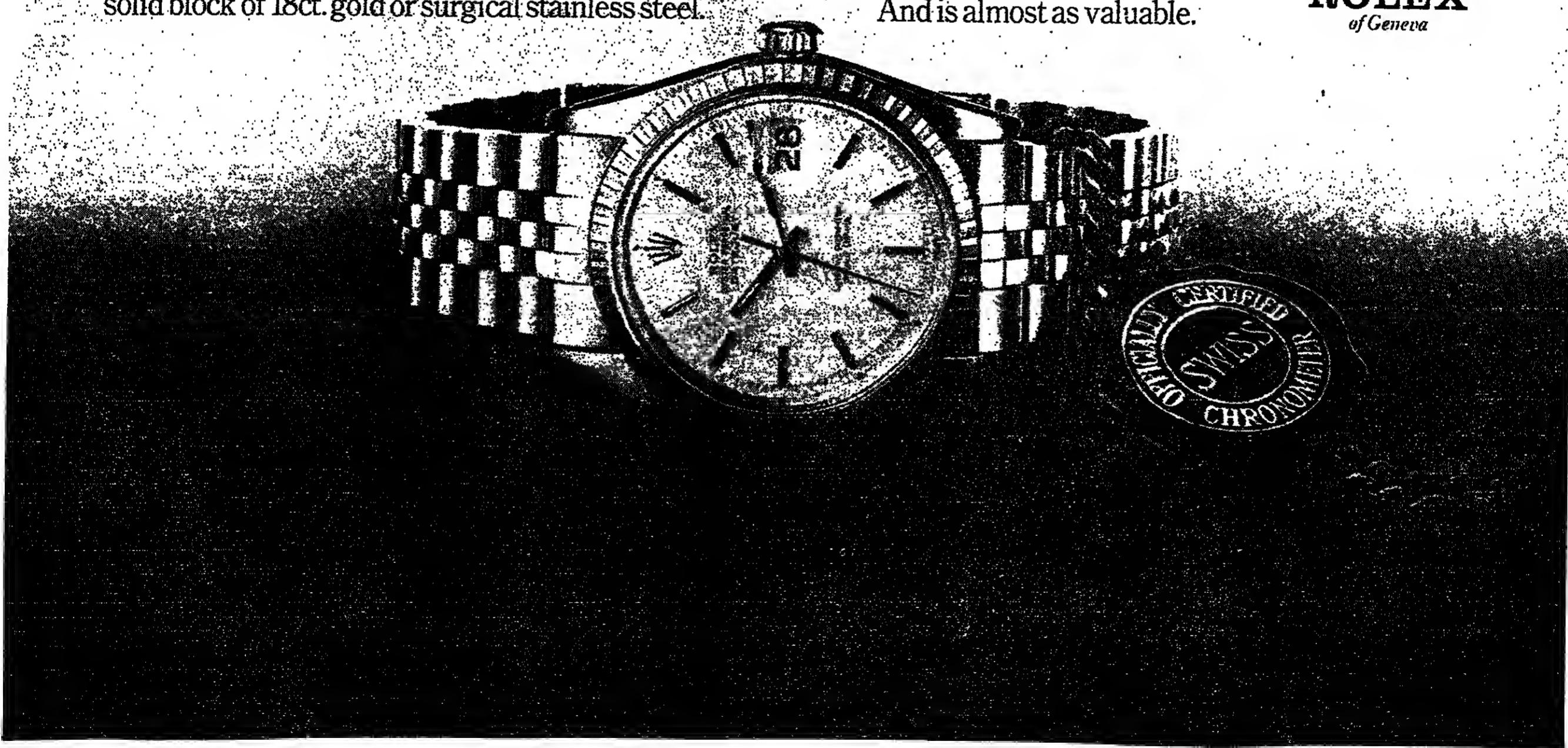
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Pictured: Stainless steel Datejust. Men's Rolex Oysters from £86.00 (rec. price) inc. VAT. For full list of selected Rolex Jewellers see opposite.

PARLIAMENT, November 25, 1974

IRA banned: travel controls on Irish: exclusion powers

House of Commons

MR ROY JENKINS, Home Secretary (Birmingham, Stechford, Lab), said: Since my statement to the House on Friday in the immediate aftermath of the Birmingham bombing, I have given careful consideration to the need to strengthen the powers of the police to prevent acts of terrorism in relation to Northern Ireland and to deal with such terrorists.

As the Home Office is aware, I have hitherto, as have my predecessors, taken the view that proscription of the IRA would not be helpful to the police. I have, however, discussed the matter further with my police advisers and they now accept that proscription forms a necessary part of the framework of measures which we are putting into effect. (Cheers.)

The Bill, which I hope to introduce on Wednesday, will give the Home Secretary power to proscribe organizations concerned in terrorism or in promoting or encouraging it with respect to affairs in Northern Ireland.

Bill will specify the IRA at least, but additional proscription may well be necessary.

It will be an offence to belong to a proscribed organization or to support such an organization financially or in other ways. (Renewed cheers.) The maximum penalty will be six months' imprisonment or a

\$400 fine or both on summary conviction and a term of not enough "—and five years imprisonment or an unlimited fine or both on conviction on indictment.

It will be an offence, punishable on summary conviction with a maximum of three months' imprisonment or a £200 fine or both, for a person to display in a public place any item of dress or other article so as to arouse reasonable apprehension that he is member of or a supporter of a proscribed organization.

It will thus be an offence to wear clothing or armbands which are plainly IRA insignia but which would not be sufficient for successful prosecution under the provisions of the Public Order Act, 1956, which prohibits the wearing of political uniforms; and it will be an offence to carry banners in support of the IRA.

The precedent of the Prevention of Violence (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1959, the Bill will enable the Secretary of State to make exclusion orders, which would be used both to keep people out of Great Britain and to expel people already here. (Cheers.)

An exclusion order may be made against a person if it is deemed that he is concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism or is attempting or may attempt to enter Great Britain for

that purpose, or has knowingly harboured such a person or any person against whom an exclusion order has been made.

It is to be an offence, subject in the same penalties as membership of a proscribed organization, for a person to fail to comply with an order which has been served on him or knowingly to facilitate the entry into Great Britain of a person subject to an exclusion order or knowingly to harbour such a person. There will be power to make representations to the court of which will be defined in the Bill.

The Bill will empower a police officer to arrest without warrant a person who he reasonably suspects to be a person concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism, or a person subject to an exclusion order, or a person who has knowingly harboured such a person.

The police will be able to detain for 48 hours (and for five more days with the consent of the Secretary of State) and to fingerprint a person arrested under these powers for a major offence.

These powers will, among other things, enable the police to hold a suspected terrorist while they question him, investigate his background and check his fingerprints against their records. Under the law as it stands the police can arrest a person on suspicion that he has committed a specific arrest-

able offence but there are now limits (not clearly defined) to the length of time which they can hold him.

I have also considered carefully whether identity cards should be reintroduced. The demand made on resources in manpower and money would be high, and although I propose to keep the possibility of an identity card system under review, my present conclusion is that the call upon resources would be disproportionate to any results which may be achieved.

Certainly no such system could be brought in quickly. I do not propose to delay other necessary action to await a final decision upon this.

Detention

The Bill will, however, empower the Secretary of State to make an order providing for the control of travel into and out of Great Britain—(cheers)—and for the appointment of examining officers (who would in practice be police officers, but who could also be immigration officers) to operate the control. The order would confer powers of arrest, detention and search on examining officers.

The practical effect will be to give the police powers to exercise a security control over all passengers entering and leaving Great Britain for Ireland.

At present the police exercise surveillance at the ports' entrances but they have no special powers to question or search travellers.

The new powers will, in the first instance, at any rate, be exercised on a spot-check rather than a general basis. We must use our police and security manpower to the best effect.

The Bill provides for the expiry of the provisions six months after they become law, but the Secretary of State may provide, by order, which is to be subject to affirmative resolution, for them to continue in force for further periods of six months.

These powers are draconian. In combination they are unprecedented in peacetime. I believe they are fully justified in meet the clear and present danger.

It should be within the six months' period how far-reaching the changes will be.

It is nevertheless a great relief that the Government has decided not to proceed with any legislative change which experience shows to be necessary.

We are seeking urgent discussions with the Government of the Republic of Ireland to consider with them their part in effective counter-terrorist operations.

(Cheers.)

I hope that Parliament will make it possible to secure the Royal Assent to these provisions before the end of the week. (Renewed cheers.)

Foolish not to recognize demands for return of capital punishment

SIR KEITH JOSEPH (Leeds, North-East, C), after the Home Secretary had made his statement, said—Conservative MPs will wish to welcome warmly the proposals made by Mr Jenkins. We must, however, get the Bill through as quickly as possible, in a dramatic and力ful way, to meet the demands of the people.

MR JENKINS—Yes, I recognize as I am bound, that there is such a demand.

It would be foolish to preclude the possibility of a major breakthrough with Northern Ireland, and I do not pretend that such a measure is included in this Bill.

If it were, I would have announced it to the House.

Now do I believe, although there are divided views on both sides, that the House would support the proposal, without drama, powers. (Cheers.)

Dracian powers do involve certain awkward consequences and that is why I propose to review them in six months. I hope and believe the House will proceed expeditiously, more than it would do in normal circumstances, with these provisions.

I propose to introduce the Bill on Wednesday and have it debated and through all its stages no later than Friday. How long we take over that cannot be a major factor for indecision, but I think that it would be a wise decision to put the Bill through in time for the Lords to get it through on Thursday evening.

We want to combine great expediency with absence of carelessness in our approach to what is proposed.

On the position in regard to the BBC and ITA, I would like to consider this matter a little further.

MR EDGE (Aldridge-Brownhills, Lab)—Many West Midlanders do not believe that ultimate peace can return to Birmingham again until we have a peaceful solution to the problems of Northern Ireland.

MR JENKINS—I take note of what Mr Edge says.

MR CARLISLE (Runcorn, C)—In the Bill he refers to the Home Office's powers to prescribe terrorist organizations and the extent of those powers. The House of Commons has agreed to give the Home Office power to increase the power of the police by actions against terrorism. This is to him limited to terrorist organizations relating to forces in Northern Ireland, or terrorist organizations in general? If his intention is the former, will he think about it again before Wednesday?

MR JENKINS—This is to be limited to terrorist activities in relation to Northern Ireland.

MR JENKINS—I will consider that. The Home Office's powers are not so limited.

MR CARLISLE—The settlement of last week in Northern Ireland was a major breakthrough. (Cheers.)

MR JENKINS—I note what Mr Carlisle says about the general position. On the detailed operation of exclusion orders, it would be better to wait for the publication of the Bill to less than 48 hours.

MR LEE (Birmingham, Handsworth, Lab)—As a representative of the city which has suffered this unspeakable outrage I support those who are demanding justice.

If identity cards were combined with photographs and fingerprints they might be effective.

In the event of another outrage of this kind, could there be a complete shutdown of all movement out of the country?

MR JENKINS—I will consider that. Identity cards are not a panacea.

MR CARLISLE—The Home Office's powers are not so limited.

MR JENKINS—I note what Mr Carlisle says about the general position. On the detailed operation of exclusion orders, it would be better to wait for the publication of the Bill to less than 48 hours.

MR LEE—During my visits to some of the worst affected areas in the last week I saw a young teenage girl. She was badly burned and her name was Bridget O'Gorman.

Some families in their grief made it clear that they wished that one would take the law into their own hands. I want to know what would be irresponsible retaliation upon other innocent people. (Cheers.)

The measures Mr Jenkins has introduced to deal with the Junius fringe will be welcomed by these families. (Renewed cheers.)

MR JENKINS—I am glad to hear what Mr Lee has to say, and I hope that the representations of the horrific city of Birmingham, 'has said.

I reiterate what I said on Friday. One of the issues of the greatest importance here is that the Home Secretary has the power to prevent further acts of terrorism, we do not allow this to lead to a divide between the indigenous British people and the great mass of law-abiding Irish community in this country. (Cheers.)

That is why in Birmingham on Friday afternoon when I saw some of the victims I made a point of calling on the Lord Mayor, as the civic head, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop, who has spoken out so firmly in favour of justice.

MR BEETHAM (Berwick upon Tweed, Lab)—We will want to assist Mr Jenkins in getting parliamentary approval for measures which, however repugnant to civil liberties, are made necessary by the murderous people with whom we are dealing.

In connection with identity cards, will he consider a more limited scheme to require people crossing from Northern and Southern Ireland to the United Kingdom and back to either identity cards or passport?

Is he satisfied these powers will enable him to deal with cases where bodies such as television companies appear to be giving support to the IRA?

MR JENKINS—On identity cards, I indicated I am keeping this matter open. I hope they would help, whatever the cost. They are the most eminently forgeable documents and I am not at present persuaded that any result which could be achieved would in any way equal the powers the police will have to spotcheck those coming in or going out of the country.

MR ENGLISH (Nottingham, West, Lab)—Some of the people charged with murder in connection with terrorist offences may be guilty of an offence which is still a capital offence. Is it accident or design that they are never charged with that offence?

MR JENKINS—The charging of those apprehended is, of course, not a matter for me in any sense, but for the police in minor offences—but this is clearly not a minor offence—or for the Director of Public Prosecutions or the Attorney General.

Lord Hailsham has made some remarks but, as I indicated, the law of obscenity is obscure, and I think the view that there would be difficulties about proceeding under an archaic and obscure law. It is essentially not a matter for me.

MRS JILL KNIGHT (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C)—I welcome what Mr Jenkins has said as for three years I have consistently suggested that proscribing the IRA might halt the growth of that organization in Britain.

Talks this week with North Sea oil companies

MR WILLIAM HAMILTON (Central Fife, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Energy for a statement on the proposed negotiations with the oil companies to ensure greater participation both in the exploitation of the resources and in its financial returns.

MR VARLEY—I have written to all the licensee companies in the oil fields for a general commercial invitation to them to enter into discussions.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Mr Harold Lever) will this week be meeting some of the companies with major interests in the North Sea.

MR HAMILTON—What evidence

is there that the oil companies are opposed to the proposition put forward by the Government? Apart from the price of oil, what is the oil companies' assurance that there will be a public take of the profits of not less than 80 per cent on what the North Sea gives?

MR VARLEY—We are entering into negotiations and it would not be wise to spell out all the options available to the Government or for us to propose to proceed with the negotiations.

I certainly hope to give the House as much information as we can as the negotiations progress. We want to push ahead as quickly as possible.

MR MENDELSON (Penistone, Lab)—This underlines the world

Electricity and coal secure this winter

MR ADLEY (Christchurch and Lympstone, C) asked if the Secretary of State for Energy was satisfied that recent wage increases in the coal mining industry had produced the expected increases in productivity, improvement in industrial relations and reduction of absenteeism which he sought.

MR VARLEY (Chesterfield, Lab)—The settlement of last week in the coal mining industry has produced the expected increases in productivity, improvement in industrial relations and reduction of absenteeism which he sought.

MR CARLISLE (Runcorn, C)—In the Bill he refers to the Home Office's powers to prescribe terrorist organizations and the extent of those powers of the NUM to increase the power of the police by actions against terrorism. This is to him limited to terrorist organizations relating to forces in Northern Ireland, or terrorist organizations in general? If his intention is the former, will he think about it again before Wednesday?

MR JENKINS—I take note of what Mr Carlisle says.

MR CARLISLE—The settlement of last week in Northern Ireland was a major breakthrough. (Cheers.)

MR JENKINS—I note what Mr Carlisle says about the general position.

On the detailed operation of exclusion orders, it would be better to wait for the publication of the Bill to less than 48 hours.

MR LEE—During my visits to some of the worst affected areas in the last week I saw a young teenage girl. She was badly burned and her name was Bridget O'Gorman.

Some families in their grief made it clear that they wished that one would take the law into their own hands. I want to know what would be irresponsible retaliation upon other innocent people. (Cheers.)

MR JENKINS—I am glad to hear what Mr Lee has to say, and I hope that the representations of the horrific city of Birmingham, 'has said.

I reiterate what I said on Friday. One of the issues of the greatest importance here is that the Home Secretary has the power to prevent further acts of terrorism, we do not allow this to lead to a divide between the indigenous British people and the great mass of law-abiding Irish community in this country. (Cheers.)

That is why in Birmingham on Friday afternoon when I saw some of the victims I made a point of calling on the Lord Mayor, as the civic head, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop, who has spoken out so firmly in favour of justice.

MR BEETHAM (Berwick upon Tweed, Lab)—We will want to assist Mr Jenkins in getting parliamentary approval for measures which, however repugnant to civil liberties, are made necessary by the murderous people with whom we are dealing.

In connection with identity cards, will he consider a more limited scheme to require people crossing from Northern and Southern Ireland to the United Kingdom and back to either identity cards or passport?

Is he satisfied these powers will enable him to deal with cases where bodies such as television companies appear to be giving support to the IRA?

MR JENKINS—On identity cards, I indicated I am keeping this matter open. I hope they would help, whatever the cost. They are the most eminently forgeable documents and I am not at present persuaded that any result which could be achieved would in any way equal the powers the police will have to spotcheck those coming in or going out of the country.

MR ENGLISH (Nottingham, West, Lab)—Some of the people charged with murder in connection with terrorist offences may be guilty of an offence which is still a capital offence. Is it accident or design that they are never charged with that offence?

MR JENKINS—The charging of those apprehended is, of course,

not a matter for me in any sense, but for the police in minor offences—but this is clearly not a minor offence—or for the Director of Public Prosecutions or the Attorney General.

It would enable a speedy passage of the Bill if it is obscure, and I think the view that there would be difficulties about proceeding under an archaic and obscure law. It is essentially not a matter for me.

MRS JILL KNIGHT (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C)—I welcome what Mr Jenkins has said as for three years I have consistently suggested that proscribing the IRA might halt the growth of that organization in Britain.

I am not clear of the impact of the powers on the BBC and ITA. It would seem strange if other people who might give publicity to pros

Support for beef producers after February

MR PVM (Cambridgeshire, C), opening a debate on agriculture, said it was time to implement the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the future of agriculture.

MR PEARLT—We are entering into negotiations and it would not be wise to spell out all the options available to the Government or for us to propose to proceed with the negotiations.

I certainly hope to give the House as much information as we can as the negotiations progress.

MR MENDELSON (Penistone, Lab)—This underlines the world

took the only way out available and reduced their essential requirement long-term system of plant that farmers could take into the future.

MR BUCHAN (West Riding, S) said that since the second half of the session there is a strong feeling in this country that it would be wrong, but these are matters that finally have to be decided by other governments. While it is not our place to interfere, it is important to know that they are in the hands of others.

The fact that none of the countries in the Middle East was prepared to give sanctuary to the hijackers was a clear signal to the world that armed peace is not the answer.

The Secretary of State for Trade (Mr Peter Shore) has called for an immediate review of the security precautions of British airlines, particularly at overseas airports, to consider whether and if so, what further measures may be required.

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REPORT

otball

Players may strike for their freedom

Norman Fox
THERE were immediate reactions yesterday to the decision by the Professional Footballers' Association to start industrial action for freedom of contract, industrial action in itself has become an unhappy reality. Even before the meeting of the PFA in Manchester, Manchester City chairman, Sir Stile, who is a member of the Football Association council, said that the players were "putting themselves in a disasterous position" in the financial situation in the game.

Mr Dougan, the PFA chairman, said after the five-hour

"We have had a frank

meeting with over 30

per cent of the clubs represented. We have had discussions from the players to speak to the Football League and the Association of football clubs on freedom of contract and the transfer system, upmost."

"It was the best annual general meeting that I have ever attended. The players were enthusiastic and we are going to have further meetings to discuss the League's position on industrial relations with the players. You could say we have taken the most important steps ever in a lot of matters. Work is now for our meeting a year between the PFA and the Football League."

The theme of the meeting, described by Mr Dougan as "the

most important day for the players in soccer's history", was the Commission of Industrial Relations support for players having the right to contract and to move from club to club without transfer fees as soon as they have fulfilled their contracts. The system is operated in France, but in Britain clubs retain players' registrations until transfer fees are paid, even though clubs buy players with bank loans. The players say, is grossly unfair and would not be tolerated by any other industry or profession.

Most Football League clubs are with the players to obtain freedom of contract and transfer fees were abolished, many

of the smaller clubs would collapse. In the present financial position, most of the third and fourth division clubs have to sell their best players in order to stay alive. With these fees, the clubs would love to have most of the players on part-time contracts. The implications of the PFA requests are seen at administrative level as a serious threat to the future of a game already beset with financial difficulties.

Bertie Mee, the Arsenal manager, estimates that the players' demands could lead to 500 players being thrown out of full-time work and Joe Mercer, of Coventry City, sees it as the end of football as we know it.

n anniversary for Little remember a long time

erry Harrison
1 Villa 6. Hartlepool 1
Little celebrated his 21st
day in bloodthirsty style last
Sunday, the heart of the
North division, Hartlepool
at Villa Park, to take him
into the last night of the
cup. He scored two, made
and had hand literally, in
a storied theme was spoiled

a last minute when he had
to do with the sixth goal
of the fact that his younger
son Alan, playing with him in
last team for the first time,
few contributions to the

was a cup-tie full of punch
thrust, but devoid of
or change of pace,
in even minutes Little's
own contribution paid off
for Aston Villa. He
picked up Peter's mistake,
into the area where he was
by the centre-half despera-
tely to cover his own error,
thrashed the penalty
the roof of the net with his
d. The Hartlepool centre-half,
informed to have a goal
for outside before he
his opposite number gave
impressive performance,
over a period of 20 min-
utes to lead in defence and
One of his powerful efforts

smashed against a post.
Four minutes from half-time, with
Hartlepool maintaining Aston Villa
strife for sprint, Little widened
the gap. He elated Atkinson's long
pass down the left, held off Glad-
stone Davies, and cut inside and
before pushing a low, to
Hamilton, who gratefully latched in
another one. This time it came
with his right foot.

After 15 minutes into the second
half, Hartlepool had drawn
once again exploited. Graydon
thumped a 40-yard pass down the
middle. Atkinson went on him, and
dutifully sealed himself. Graydon
had a good volley after a corner
but the stalling was knocked out
by Spelman, but the stalling was
knocked out of any comeback at
the seventy-eighth minute when
Little headed the fourth after a
short move involving Hamilton,
Atkinson and Davies, and
minutes later, and Little
thrown set Graydon off on an
unopposed route to goal. In the
last minute a push on Graydon
by Shandwick completed an unhappy
one. Hartlepool's Ainsworth spotted
the incident and Graydon
scored from the spot.

ASTON VILLA: J. Gammie, J.
McGinn, S. Hines, J. Little, J.
Tait, D. Atkinson, A. Davies, T. Hamilton,
P. Graydon, B. Walker, R. Smith,
P. Peter, J. Houghton, D. Goss, J.
Harris, K. McLean, M. Neeman,
D. Heslop, M. Lewis, J. Shattock,
K. Turner (Connack).

Colchester reached the last
eight in the Football League Cup
for the first time in the 14-year
history of the competition by
winning their fourth round replay
against Southampton. The result
last night was Dunaway, an 18-
year-old full back, who only a
year ago was playing parks for
the Enfield Working Men's
club.

Playing in only his sixth senior

game, Dunaway scored the decisive

goal—his first for the club—in
the 59th minute. Colchester's

replay for last season's victory
against Southampton side which
had hitherto been undefeated in 11 cup

outings this season is a home

tie with Aston Villa.

Colchester opened strongly.

Then attack. In just 10 seconds

Colchester solved early problems

for a Southampton defence who

looked shaky and exposed when

under pressure. The best two

chances of a lively and action-

packed first half fell to Stark,

the first coming in the 10th minute,

when, from a corner, he

headed a cross from Bunkell just

inches wide. Then, after Peach

had tested Walker with a first-

time volley at the other end, Stark

got in a fine header which looked

to be goal written in the sky.

But Bunkell came back, saved

the situation for Southampton by

two goals and bringing scenes of

wild jubilation.

The crowd at Gateshead was

given as 6,000 but over a thousand

brought to play by Gateshead after

20 minutes. Nutrie put Gateshead

ahead in the first minute of extra

time, and this sufficed for victory.

In the one League match of the

weekend, Wrexham drew

2-1 at Wrexham, and stretched

their lead in the third division to

two points.

Some ties for six of little clubs

some compensation for the

upcoming start by non-League

clubs in this season's FA Cup com-

petition was forthcoming yester-

when the second round draw

drawn home matches to six of

including the four definitely

also drawn, and must tonight to

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Charlton's Preston North

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second round draw

Stretford United v Leatherhead

Clifton Athletic, Oldham

versus Ebbw Vale, Dartington,

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and Ashton United v Shiford Town.

In the South African Open, with

the same two players level after

three rounds, nobody gave Cole

much of a chance against South

SPORT

Rugby Union

Pullin in first area trial after recovery from injury

By Peter West

Rugby Correspondent

John Pullin has been chosen to lead the South and South West in the first of England's area rugby trials, at Roehampton on Saturday week. In spite of the fact that he has so far played little rugby this season because of a troublesome ankle injury, he has game for the Bristol first 15 against Stroud last Saturday.

The selection of England's captain and hooker is as noteworthy as the omission from this regional side of two Oxfordshire players because of the University Match which is to be played three days later. The Oxford captain and centre, Kent, and the Cambridge scrum-half, Hardinge, who was in the Gloucestershire team when they won the county championship last season, have been omitted.

The South and South West selectors took a different view about the Cambridge players, Warfield and Wordsworth, who they chose as members of their party for the same trial. Both would have been first choices for the area team but because of the imminence of the University Match they decided to withdraw.

In an amateur game it is right that players should be free to determine their own destiny, and it is understandable that Oxbridge men should set one priority in life about at this time. Equally, it is logical that selectors should take into account with picking what they consider to be their best side. The pity of it is that the trial and the University Match should be so close to each other. The second area trial, between the North and the Midlands at Headingley on December 14, conflicts with the fixture between the English and Welsh knock-out champions, Coventry and Llanelli.

The first England trial will mark the return at representative level of Dave Rollitt who won the last of his eight England caps in 1963. His form this season has been superb, and he is likely to play in the cup-side eight that was selected last year by Hammersmith.

I saw Pullin in his new home yesterday, and it was difficult to understand how £160,000 has already been spent on improving

off half, and his partner will be Vesper, who recently has displaced Pearl, of Bristol, in the Devon side, apparently with marked success. Kingston, formerly with Moseley, but now with Gloucester, has been named as the scrum-half replacement. The right wing is Marwell, of Richmond, who scored both tries for North West Counties when they beat Workington, two years ago. These days he plays in the centre for Berkshire, Beeca, an England cap in 1972, will be inside him on this occasion.

P. J. Butler (Gloucester), P. S. Maxwell (Richmond), M. C. Everett (Bath), J. Bayliss (Gloucester), A. J. Morley (Bristol), J. F. Horton (Bath), N. V. Stevens (Plymouth Albion), C. E. Stevens (Plymouth Albion), J. V. Pullin (Bristol captain), M. A. Burton (Gloucester), I. P. Scott (St Luke's), J. Fiddler (Gloucester), J. A. Watkinson (Gloucester), D. M. Rollitt (Bristol), P. H. Hendy (St Ives), Reserves: D. Tyler (Bristol), J. Morgan (Salisbury), P. J. Morgan (Cardiff), P. White (Bristol), D. Phillips (Bristol), R. Corrin (St Ives).

The sort of voice players listen to

By David Parry-Jones
As soon as John Dawes strolled glances at his watch, "If I had to choose between a Triple Crown for Wales and victory over New Zealand next week," he said, "I would opt for the Crown. But of course, nobody wants to beat the All Blacks, especially after a good game of rugby."

The new Welsh team coach, who took over from Clive Rowlands this summer, was watching the mid-day flight to Dublin to see the critics eye over the New Zealanders in one of their Irish carriage fixtures. "I want to see their new players, and also to determine whether their style of play has altered fundamentally since 1971-72."

The Dawes chops are a bit chubbier, the hair somewhat darker, the smile a bit more cold and keen as ever. It was in his balcony playing days at the beginning of the decade. His predecessor's coaching method was based (very successfully) on hwyel and gut-motivation; Dawes's appointment is the analytical approach into Welsh rugby at the national, shopwindow level.

The Newbridge-born former Lions captain has not bad long to stamp his image on to the XV. Gareth Edwards will captain New Zealand next week. In training, though, and in long earnest conversations with leading players there is no doubt about the cardinal message he has been trying to get across.

As a coach in an international context, I believe my prime task is to instill confidence in my players. In particular the confidence to accept a risk in order to achieve something."

Since Dawes takes for granted the necessity for forward parity or dominance yielding good possession, his sentiment applies mainly to back play. "For example, if a stricken centre under pressure in midfield does the safe thing

and takes the tackle, let him use a team-mate under less pressure—no defender can run as fast as the ball can be passed.

"Running from full back is another example, though other players must align themselves so that the ball is not caught. I challenged him is provided with options such as the long pass into midfield."

It follows that Dawes also favours attacks launched from the goal-line, where the tacklers deployment may be stretched, sparse and easy to penetrate. Such a manoeuvre may pay off an unexpected kick at goal by opponents.

"I will say quite bluntly to players rated good enough for an international XV that they ought to be good enough to see such opportunities and take a chance on them. Remember the Barbarians try against New Zealand at Cardiff—under beaten with Phil Bennett under great pressure, but willing to take a risk."

Such a gospel could be exactly right for the Welsh XV chosen to face New Zealand. Many critics believe that, with no win registered over the All Blacks since 1953, modern Welsh sides take the lead in the respect in which he is held, his youth (there is not a man in the selected side with 30 caps), his wit, his natural play, and his capacity for radiating a quiet air of authority. His is the sort of voice to which people listen.

To these things he has added a restless energy (which he needs to survive twice weekly commuting between London and Wales) and an encouraging way of mind. What else could explain the early penalty offences committed by highly experienced men at Cardiff in 1972, which allowed Karam to kick his side into a lead that Wales could never quite overhaul? The Barbarians' approach to their match with the tourists on the same ground two months later had it that if the one is achieved, the other will follow naturally.

Dawes, in truth, is a cool character, and the signs are that he will not be too depressed if the Welsh lose next Wednesday. His sights are set on the 1975-76 season by which time he hopes to have created a side as good as the 1971 XV which brought off a European grand slam.

E Counties strengthened in four places

Eastern Counties are strengthened in four positions against Surrey at Norwich tomorrow. Victoria, at Roehampton, will be virtually assured of the group title for the third successive year. The wings, McKay and Wyatt, and the loose forwards, Buckland and Jones, return.

Weston, the former England scrum-half, comes in for his first county championship match of the season, for Surrey. His partner is Bennett, who returns after missing the last match against Hampshire. In the back row, Hearn, of Richmond, makes his first appearance and Biggar, the London Scot, comes in from the flank. Middlesex bring in the Richmond lock, James, instead of Goodenough, for their match against Sussex at Richmond Athletic Ground. McKenna has withdrawn because of a shoulder injury and Mordell (Worcester) plays. So does Gandy, who gives confidence to the side which gave a spirited display against Eastern Counties.

Hockey
Two uncapped players in England party

Two uncapped players, Brian Dibury of Redditch and Robbie Smith of Oxford are included in the England party for the divisional tournament at Derby on December 14 and 15.

The tournament is being used as part of England's build-up for the world cup competition in Kuala Lumpur next year and opposition will come from the Combined Services, together with teams representing North, East and Midlands.

PAUL D. ALDRIDGE (Southgate), R. HARVEY (Old Kingsgate), H. Blackmore (Liverpool), J. B. Blackmore (Bridgwater), P. F. Frazier (Oldbury), P. J. McLean (Bromley), J. McEwan (Worcester), P. Morris (Tiverton), R. Smith (Oxford), S. Stevens (Beckenham), R. Whalley (Rishworth), D. Whitton (Southgate).

Ice hockey
NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Rangers 7, Pittsburgh Penguins 5, Atlanta Flames 4, Philadelphia Flyers 6, Los Angeles Kings 4, Detroit Red Wings 1; Washington Capitals 4, Minnesota North Stars 4; Buffalo Sabres 6, Montreal Canadiens 4; Boston Bruins 7, Vancouver Canucks 4.

Boxing

Kirkman arrives with black eye from Frazier

Daniel Boone Kirkman, the American heavyweight who boxes Joe Bugner at the Albert Hall, London, on December 3, flew into London yesterday from Washington with a black eye. It was hoped out to him when he was training with Joe Frazier, the former champion.

Kirkman, aged 29, has scored 23 knockouts.

Squash rackets
Splintering forces within an expanding game

A man's amateur competition. Like Draycot, Chichester will be celebrating extensions that, in each case, include a court with a glass roof.

The Squash Rackets Association remains affiliated to the governing body of the sport, with the British Squash Rackets Proprietors' Federation, representing the owners of profit-making firms. This dispute sprang from the imposition of a players levy, to be paid to the British crown, about the affiliation fee each club should pay to the SRA. The threat that non-affiliated clubs would be excluded from SRA competitions led to the recent formation of a national club league sponsored by the BSRF and the Amateur Squash Association.

Stockton will have to make do with an inferior fixture smacking of chauvinism. Many of the celebrities they should have seen will be setting about each other at a young sports centre where two new courts have been opened. The players at Draycot will be joined by Barrington, and Easton, Bryan Patters, Bideford, Jayan and Andover Softball.

Stockton are to sponsor the Chichester tournament from January 17 to 20. This will contain three events: an all-play-all-men's tournament for eight professionals, a women's open event, and a women's open event, and

Ben More favourite
Collombin could miss opening of world cup

Berne, Nov. 25.—The Swiss down hill skiing specialist, Roland Collombin, is being treated in hospital for a leg injury suffered in training and may have to miss the opening race of the 1974-75 world cup season at Val d'Isere, France next month, doctors said today. Collombin is a fall last November 13 while practising with the Swiss national team at Thyon.

Atkinson takes over at Cambridge

Kemering Town, the Southern League club, have consented to release their manager, Ron Atkinson so that he can become a member of Cambridge United.

Atkinson, aged 29, has scored 23 knockouts.

Skiing

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Racing

Saritamer settles in new home

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Saritamer, certainly one of the best sprinters in training this season and perhaps even slightly the best, did not arrive at his new home, the Wyld Court Stud, in time, where he will begin life as a stallion next year. His arrival there last week coincides with a new phase in the history of the stud, a chapter that may well be found interesting considering the backdrop against which English racing finds itself at present.

At a time when some are contemplating getting some of the best and others drastically cutting down their commitments, the Wyld Court Stud is now moving forward in a most progressive way.

It is the stud's owner, Mr. George St. George, who has appointed as stud manager, a rule that

the stud. There is no secret that the syndicate's wealth is derived from oil and shipping, two of the most potent factors in racing today and likely to be so for a long time to come. Peter de Savary, their spokesman, sees himself as their investment adviser, simply responsible for coordinating policy. Dave Dick, the former steepchase jockey, has already been appointed as stud manager, a rule that

the studs already at Aston Up-

thorpe, where Lorenzaccio stands.

The policy of the stud is to

house two stallions next year and three the year after and to have a hard core of between eight or 12 mares there, out of which has been bought already.

Saritamer arrived last week and negotiations for a second stallion have already reached an advanced stage. The stud has bought a 50 per cent stake in Saritamer from Charles St. George, who has

retired the other half. This is a

bore whose pedigree should

underline his powers. He has an Anglo-

American pedigree that is cur-

rently riding on a crest; his eight

victories over distances that varied

from six furlongs and a mile

included five pattern races and he

is singularly handsome.

I recall racing at Ascot, when

I first saw him at Killeen Castle

in Ireland in the spring and Saritamer is very much a chip off the old block. What ought to

appeal to some is the fact that

he is a growing interest in our

countrymen, who are

interested in racing again.

He will stand next year at

£1,200 or £2,000 a foal, no fee

and the deal that has brought him

to a stud in this country has given

him an overall valuation of approxi-

mately £200,000. Trained in

Ireland by Vincent O'Brien, Saritamer certainly stood the test of

racing. He won five races to

Irish and American winners,

including the 1973 Irish

Derby, and the 1973 Irish

St. Leger, and the 1973 Irish

Guineas, and the 1973 Irish

Two-Year-Old Stakes.

He will stand at £1,200 or £2,000 a

a foal, and his presence is

especially one that will be ap-

preciated in every way, a great deal of interest.

of Europe. This surely is the sort of horse to use rather than those American horses whose performances in their homeland are singularly bare to judge. Saritamer's female family has already been notable in Europe for exploits of Pistor, Packer and Noblesse, respectively the winners of the French and English Oaks.

St. George, who has sold £20,000 for Saritamer when he was sold in America as a yearling, a little over two years ago.

He will stand next year at £1,200 or £2,000 a foal, no fee and the deal that has brought him to a stud in this country has given him an overall valuation of approximately £200,000. Trained in

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Guineas, and the 1973 Irish

Two-Year-Old Stakes.

He will stand next year at £1,200 or £2,000 a foal, no fee and the deal that has brought him to a stud in this country has given him an overall valuation of approximately £200,000. Trained in

Ireland by Vincent O'Brien, Saritamer certainly stood the test of

Small farmers can do more than a world conference to stop famine

If Norman Borlaug, father of the Green Revolution and Nobel prizewinner had had his way, the United States Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, and a dozen of the other key ministers and heads of state at the world food conference would have been locked into a room for ten days without food and for the last three days without water.

Only by such an outrageous act, Borlaug argued, would the big decisions that had to be taken to avert world-wide famine be made. But this did not happen and the outcome was much as the pessimists feared. There was no significant response to the immediate crisis—the shortfall of approximately 10 million tons of grain which must be found in the next two months if famine of perhaps unprecedented proportions is to be avoided in 1975.

It is widely believed that this grain can only be released if the consumption of the rich countries is reduced: "Food reserves for all practical purposes no longer exist," one senior American delegate told me.

Not surprisingly the western nations fought against making decisions about this in the emotional atmosphere of the conference and the discussion has been relegated to a smaller meeting at the end of the month.

The medium term objective—Dr Kissinger's proposed worldwide reserve system of 60 million tons above present carry-over levels—also made little progress. No one could agree where this 60 million tons would come from or, more importantly, who would pay for it. "Even so," said one conference official, "it must be regarded as something of a success that everyone agreed that it was

On long term agricultural improvement, the right noises were made but in the end there was no more evidence than there had been in the beginning that large numbers of developing countries were going to reorientate their development policies in the direction of agriculture, or that rich countries would help them with the scarce resources that are needed to do it.

What is the price of failure?

So failure it is. And the price of failure? The FAO have estimated, assuming a population growth of 2.7 per cent, that the demand for food in the market economy developing countries will grow at an annual rate of 3.6 per cent. Over 15 years this means an increase of some 70 per cent.

Set against this 3.6 per cent annual growth rate in demand is the actual trend in agricultural production. Between 1961 and 1973 this averaged 2.9 per cent.

What this means—if these projections are continued through to 1985—is that the developing countries would have an annual net cereal deficit of almost 35 million tons in 1985-71, compared with an annual average deficit of only 16 million.

If the traditional cereal exporting countries among the third world countries are excluded the picture becomes worse.

Then the projected cereal deficit jumps to around 100 million tons a year. Even this is a conservative estimate. Bad weather conditions can raise deficits in a single year quite sharply. The cereal deficit in this year's bad season, exclud-

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Industrial development can weigh on the mind

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ing food exporting developing nations, is estimated at around 50 million tons. So a similar type of catastrophe in the 1980s might mean a shortfall of 120 million tons or more.

The cost of importing 85 million tons of cereal in 1985—assuming it were available (the developing countries could probably grow it without too much difficulty)—would be at 1973/74 prices £17,500 million a year. Even at 1969/72 prices it would cost \$8,000 million.

The developing countries certainly cannot afford to buy that amount and it is possible in a just in food aid of 25-fold (the Americans, the principal suppliers of food aid, now spend \$700 million a year on it) in just over a decade?

All the indications point to a worldwide depression of living standards and increasing widespread malnutrition. There will be for the occasional famine—Sahel or Bihar style—but we are more likely to see a different kind of famine—famine thinly spread right across great chunks of the third world, slowly, but definitely deepening its hold until nature takes its course and allows death to rise in order to match the realities of the situation.

Tragedy of a missed opportunity

Already we are seeing the first signs of this. Lester Brown, the American food expert, says: "There is evidence that death rates are moving up in at least 12 and perhaps as many as 20 developing countries."

The real tragedy behind these statistics and the failure of the world food conference is the missed opportunity. There were people walking the corridors of the Palazzo del Congresso, the conference centre, who are convinced that there is a way of escape if only the political will is developed.

The distinguished agricultural economist, Edgar Owens, has been arguing that the pointer to be found in a small number of crowded developing countries where there is no food problem—in Egypt and Taiwan in particular. Output per acre in Egypt is 3,515 pounds; in Taiwan 3,320. This is higher than most of the rich countries and certainly higher than the United States. Yet it is intensive farming on plots that average as little as two or three acres.

If India's agriculture were organized as productively as farms in Egypt, Mr Owens argues, India's food grain surplus would be double that of the total world-wide trade in food grains in 1972.

If certain medium-sized countries, such as Nigeria, Mexico and Pakistan, could double their agricultural productivity overnight, the gap in the world-wide supply of food grains would disappear. Even then their yields would still be a good deal lower than Taiwan and Egypt.

The emphasis on yields is a critical one because the third world for all practical purposes has run out of new arable land on which it has principally depended for increased production until now. This view is shared by Mr Montague Yudelman, the World Bank's vice-president and head of its rural development division. He was in Rome to explain his conviction—and Mr Robert McNamara's too—that there is now enough knowledge available to raise the output of small

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Canadian Indians discussed by Roy Lewis on this page on October 18 is available from The Minority Rights Group, Benjamin Franklin House, 36 Craven Street, London, EC2N 5NG.

Michael Leesman continues his reports from Thailand:

Regular readers know that, when I travel abroad, I like to sample the local racing scene. Last weekend was a specially appropriate time since, had I not been sweating it out here in the east, I should have been warding off the cold by knocking back the brandy in the sponsor's tent at the Hennessy Gold Cup at Newbury.

The first notable fact about racing at the Royal Bangkok Sports Club is the size of the card—14 races every Saturday, with last week's 164 runners. And on Sunday the scene shifts to the city's other track, the Royal Turf Club, for another 14 chances to lose your baht. The Thais are enthusiastic gamblers, who clearly cannot get enough of it.

Yet if the card is large, the horses and jockeys are not. All Saturday's races, over a five and a half furong grass course, were for Thai ponies of fourteen and a half hands. The jockeys are tiny, some of them boys of eleven or twelve, who can make weights as low as six stone.

Racing is just one of the sports facilities offered by the Royal Bangkok Sports Club. Behind the entrance to the clubhouse—a pavilion-style building sandwiched between two modern concrete stands—a swimming pool and tennis courts. And in the middle of the course, members were playing golf as the horses galloped round them.

Inside the clubhouse was evidence of other activities. Announcements on the notice-board referred to rugby, soccer, cricket, bridge, badminton, self-defence, and even jogging. The jogging board contained a stark warning: "All lady joggers are reminded not to jog after dark". And joggers of both sexes were warned to watch out for horses in training.

farms by 5 per cent a year—far in excess of population growth.

Moreover, he argues that it can be done with capital earnings a return that would compare favourably with other investment opportunities. But this requires a number of pre-requisites. First, land reform.

"Our research shows convincingly," he argues, "that it is the small farmer who is the

most productive."

Second, it requires reform in the fiscal policies of many of the developing countries. Too often their policies militate against the rural poor... in most developing countries the distribution of public sector spending is heavily skewed in favour of urban dwellers."

Third, it requires a momentous effort covering research, extensions services, credit, school syllabuses, and co-operative organizing.

Mr Yudelman is an admirer of what the Chinese have done to implement these ideas. The Chinese achievement is no longer in question, he believes. But he doubts if many nations are ready for the thorough-going transformation of attitudes and values that the Chinese approach would call for.

So he is pushing for a more

piecemeal approach—on the

Bank for International

Development

and the World Bank

and the International

Monetary Fund

and the World Bank



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THE MASSACRE IN ETHIOPIA

Until last Saturday the revolution in Ethiopia was remarkably free from bloodshed. This circumstance permitted hope that, drastic as have been the changes in institutions and ruthless as have been the purges of the country's leadership, the final outcome would be constructive and bring to fruition the many reforms that the country unquestionably needed and its intellectuals impatiently awaited. This prospect is now disastrously blighted by the appalling and premeditated massacre both of the civilian prisoners of the military regime, and the cold-blooded extermination of its senior and more moderate section at the hands of its younger, more radical and less balanced left wing.

The roll-call of the victims, headed by the name of the Military Council's own leader, Lieutenant-General Aman Andom, reads like the cadre of the Armed Forces' senior officers, and is by no means confined to "aristos". It includes civil servants as well as ex-ministers, and even some who strongly criticized the former government. Some of those who were summarily slaughtered two days ago in fact awaited trial for legally punishable offences, like corruption, but the corpses of the rest have been labelled with pseudo-crimes like being "anti-revolutionary" or "divisive of the Armed Forces". This was the carefully planned seizure of power from within by a group of ambitious and conscienceless men by means which have proved fatal to the genuine aims

of the more idealistic supporters of the revolution.

It is not enough to deplore such a terrible lapse into savagery. The new group have in their power perhaps another two hundred prisoners, and every effort ought to be made by those with influence in Addis Ababa to save them from a like fate.

African Heads of State, including Presidents Sékou Touré, Nyerere and Gowon, interceded with the Military Council for the life of the aged Emperor after his deposition in September, and they and others should be called on to urge a change of heart upon Ethiopia's new junta. This is not easy, since its leadership is still obscure. For some time it has been forecast that General Andom would prove to be the Neguvi of the Ethiopian revolution, but nobody was sure what the Nasser was—though the name of Major Mangu Halle Mariam has been mentioned increasingly often. One night of the long knives is, however, liable to be followed by another as rivalries, and suspicions, develop among the

leaders of the students, who have been anxious to push the revolution to Marxist, or Stalinist extremes—and who led the call for the execution of the Emperor. Their revenge has evidently been in the successful indoctrination of the younger men in the Military Council, who have learnt the jargon and carried it into action.

Ethiopia's cadre of educated and trained men is pitifully small, and the country cannot afford the liquidation of its elite—as much of that elite springs from the old landed families it cannot afford a pogrom against them either. Much therefore depends on the motives of those who have now disposed of the moderate group. They seem to be imbued with the ideas of Chinese communism, laced with those of the Guevarists, Tupamaros and the

like, which spread to the junior officers and non-commissioned ranks from the student population and university staff in recent years. The Chinese planted the seed, if shallowly, and it seems to have taken quicker root in the Ethiopian intelligentsia than in any other African elite.

Under the leadership of General Andom, the Military Council in recent months has had several clashes with the students (as well as with the trade union leaders), and finally closed the university and sent the students into the countryside (perhaps on the Maoist model) to teach and engage in community development. This was fiercely resented by the students, who have been anxious to push the revolution to Marxist, or Stalinist extremes—and who led the call for the execution of the Emperor. Their revenge has evidently been in the successful indoctrination of the younger men in the Military Council, who have learnt the jargon and carried it into action.

It remains to be seen what policy they can announce that is in any way different from the gradual, liberal reforms their seniors espoused—and found, in Ethiopia's poverty of trained men and resources, so hard to get started. They may imagine that the liquidation of landlords on approved models will produce an automatic renaissance, but in Ethiopia's conditions such doctrinaire surgery seems more likely to result in an anarchy that could set the country back for decades.

HIGHER RATES FOR POORER SERVICES

Today Mr Crosland will tell the representatives of local government the size and form of the Exchequer's contribution to local finances next year. He will certainly offer the councils much more than they had last year, and probably a higher proportion of their higher anticipated spending, but even so he was showing no more than a fair appreciation of the case when he said last week that he expected to be a highly unpopular man next spring. He may expect to be unpopular with ratepayers and also with councillors and their officials, who will themselves probably be as unpopular as he. For the present state of local finances is such that the average rate demand is likely to show an increase at least as great as this year's, and create a comparable rumpus.

To make matters worse, the increase will in many cases accompany an effective deterioration in services. After two years' constant pressure from above to spend less, local authorities have little room to respond to another economy drive without skimping in ways that will be noticed, and not only by the poor who depend on them most. In any discussion of council spending and the way it has grown more rapidly than national wealth for a century, it is necessary to keep in mind that it has done so chiefly because an increasing responsibility for social welfare has been laid on it. This provision is still too small, rather than too great, and every effort must be made at least to maintain it. A large part of council spending is inescapably enjoined by statute. Much is about intensive and vulnerable wage inflation (last week's annual workers' settlement alone will mean something like 7% in the pound on the rates). Much is committed years in advance and cannot be cancelled without false economies.

Some councils would have to cut their rates up even if they spent no more than last year, for

reasons which illustrate how little the present rating system possesses the characteristics desirable in any tax. The relationship between who pays and what is paid for becomes more and more tenuous. The Exchequer's contribution covers, on average, about 60 per cent of local spending. But it does not go towards spending of every kind: the rest falls on the rates to the tune of 100 per cent instead of 40. In particular, it does not cover debt repayments or interest.

Many councils are very heavily in debt, and this year at least that is not simply a matter of bad housekeeping. Inflation has stripped most expectations: more to the point, a year ago Mr Rippon, the then minister, was assuring councils that it was only going to run at 9 per cent, adding that they had better act accordingly or else. Those that did are in deep trouble today. The relationship between national and local spending is so close, and the pressures from above are so strong that only a small part of the blame can be put on the councils.

The more Mr Crosland raises the Exchequer's share, the worse this effect will be. Similarly, if he increases relief for householders (who already pay 25 per cent less than businesses and less still in some areas), he further weakens the relationship between the councillor's decision on spending and its effect on his constituent's pocket, which is so necessary to the democratic process. There are many other objections to the rates: those who pay are only a minority of those who vote (and earn); the size of the payment has little relation to the ability to pay or the use made of services; the revenue does not keep pace with inflation, like that of most other taxes; and so on.

But all alternatives and palliatives have serious objections too. Rating by the value of the site

instead of the house takes equally little account of ability to pay, and its effects in practice are still not clear. Local income tax involves administrative problems which in the past have seemed insurmountable. Local taxes on sales or payrolls would make prosperous councils more prosperous. Lotteries, a somewhat ignominious shift, would be lack-lustre rivals to the pools and (as other gambling is already heavily taxed) rivals to the Inland Revenue as well.

One possibility is to pay centrally instead of locally for services like fire and police whose form is already determined in some detail at the centre. The limitations of this approach were shown by Mr Paul Channon's estimate last Wednesday that if this were done with teachers' salaries (the largest item of this kind) there would just be a chance of keeping council spending as a whole next year down to this year's level (though only in real terms). One season's respite will not even take us through to the report of the Layfield committee on the whole system. In any case, councils have a say in how many teachers they employ, even if not how much they pay them, and this power would need to be safeguarded.

Mr Crosland should continue the process of reducing the disparity in rates between some town and country areas, while retaining the protection against over-sudden increases which proved necessary after his rough justice in that line last spring. He should not have postponed the next rating revaluation. Although the maintenance of basic standards of service and the protection of the ratepayer must be his most immediate concern, it is important that the grievances and expedients of inflation should not be allowed to discredit the rates as a tax—not, at least, until we know whether the Layfield committee has been able to find anything better.

Tories and EEC entry

From Mr Douglas Hurd, Conservative MP for Mid-Oxon

Sir, Your report of my rather long letter to the Prime Minister about the EEC (November 16) was inevitably truncated and some readers may have been puzzled.

I wrote to Mr Wilson because he has fallen into the bad habit of defending his own charge of mind over matter by alleging that Conservatives were committed during the 1970 election by Mr Heath to something similar, I pointed out that:

(i) Mr Heath's speech in which he used the phrase about full-hearted consent was made in Paris before the 1970 election was announced.

Its purpose was to help Mr Wilson's imminent negotiations by warning the Six not to press too hard;

(ii) the point came up on television more than once during the 1970 election before polling day. Mr Heath made it clear that it would be Parliament which would be asked to approve the terms.

I hope Mr Wilson will now stop torturing the facts. A Prime Minister should be the handmaiden of history, not her assassin.

Yours truly,

DOUGLAS HURD, House of Commons.

Production of honey

From Mr Karl Showler

Sir, The position of beekeepers in England is not quite so desperate as Mr Berthel Solomons suggests in his letter published on November 21.

It is true that the number of keepers and the number of hives of bees have declined greatly since the last war, but this is not the whole picture. Correspondence received here is consistently encouraging in that it shows a steady and growing demand for information about bees of all kinds. Many of the numerous beekeepers' associations have active educational programmes; in recent years we have sent literature to members of adult beekeeping classes, and this year the number already supplied exceeds 1,000.

The latest (1974) issue of the British Beekeepers' Association's report lists 20 full or part-time officers appointed to local education authorities to advise on bee-keeping matters; and there are two Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food beekeeping advisers. In many areas the Ministry also employs part-time bee disease officers.

The Bee Research Association publishes a leaflet, "Save Our Pollinating Insects", dealing with the effects of toxic chemicals and of changing agricultural practices. This has been widely distributed and is still available. It has certainly contributed to the growing public awareness of the danger to beneficial insects of the indiscriminate use of insecticides and herbicides.

Yours faithfully,
S. WEIGHELL,
General Secretary, National
Union of Railwaymen,
Unity House, Euston Road, NW1.
November 15.

At Gloucester Road there is no shelter from the rain on one of the District platforms, never more than a few feet from the tube and always a queue to the booking offices.

At a time when many Victorian buildings, including railway stations, are being demolished Londoners may take comfort from the survival of one which is virtually unchanged since it first opened, about a century ago. But international air travellers may be less interested in such antiquated matters.

Yours faithfully,

CECIL GOULD,
6 Palace Gate, W8.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Crisis in the stock market

From Mr I. J. Fraser

Sir, Your leading article yesterday (November 23) concluded, "The crisis in the stock market is bad for the City, bad for industry and bad for Britain." The arguments which preceded this statement seem to lay the blame for the present crisis, or much of it, on the investment managers of the City investing institutions who have held off buying shares in British companies. Because these investment managers have suffered heavy losses on the portfolio investments all over the world, so your argument runs, they have also lost their nerve and, by failing to invest now, are threatening the security of the pension and future pensioners, policyholders and others to whom they are responsible.

They should be less concerned with immediate yields, so you contend, and more with real assets such as the earning power of major companies.

If capitalism is to survive in this country, there will clearly come a moment when the market has fallen enough for it to be "right" to investing terms to buy British equities again. Some investors will miss the market runs; others may start too soon; others again will start investing just before the turn and will succeed in putting large amounts of money into equities before and after the bottom has been reached.

It is your absolute right to try and persuade investment managers that the "right" time has already arrived. But they have had this sort of advice before—when the index stood at 400, when it stood at 300 and when it stood at 200. Advice from the touchline is one thing, but it is those who are in there kicking the ball who have to stand or fall by the consequences of their decisions. It is no comfort to an investment manager who invests pension fund money in a company which subsequently goes into receivership to be told that his investment decision was patriotic.

The levels of equity markets in this country and others are the reflection of the collective views of actual and potential shareholders about the future prosperity of companies in real-money terms. Certainly, many countries of investors (particularly British) individuals taxed on investment income at 98 per cent) are more concerned with capital values. But the real basis of British investment funds, those to which you refer, are administered by institutional managers who are concerned with their institutions' ability to pay out benefits from now till the year 2000 and beyond. I cannot accept that these are primarily concerned with immediate yields.

What concerns these investors is the prospective ability of companies to pay out dividends over the next 30 years at rates which in their view adequately compensate them (when compared with other investment outlets) for (a) inflation and (b) the risk inherent in equity investment. As far as inflation is concerned, they can see nothing on the horizon to alter the present picture of inflation rising at 20 per cent per annum and accelerating increasingly. Against this, the 500-share index shows a current gross dividend yield of 12 per cent and the growth of dividends is restricted by law to 12½ per cent per annum. As far as risk is concerned, these investors see this and other economies moving steeply into recession. Financial concerns and property groups are having difficulties everywhere and indeed in many other countries the plight of some sectors, such as motors and textiles, is worse than in Britain.

Nobody wants the continuation of the present state of affairs, least of all the City. But it cannot be cured by the City alone, still less by the investment managers who are trustees for others. The nation as a whole is involved. For this reason those of us who are concerned with the affairs of the financial sector welcome the recent statements by Government that it desires the prosperity of a "vigorous, alert and profitable" private sector. The truth is that without it we shall continue to experience a decline in our rate of economic growth and jobs and pensions will be placed in increasing jeopardy. But the nation, besides willing the ends, must also will the means. We must develop a new attitude towards the profits and dividends which are the very stuff of investment, job safety, pensions for the old and the creation of more wealth for all.

My Committee will do what it can to help bring about this better understanding. If we can achieve it we will be in much better shape to attack the problems of inflation and recession which are common to the Western world as a whole.

Yours faithfully,

I. J. FRASER,
Chairman, City Capital Markets
Committee,
21 Moorfields, EC2.
November 24.

For eating one-handed

From Mrs Adam Ferguson

Sir, What Mr Black is after (November 22) is possibly Mr Lear's runcible spoon, defined in the Concise Oxford Dictionary as a "kind of fork with three broad prongs, one with a cutting edge and hollowed like a spoon". Ideal for huffer lunches, and for slices of quince. I have never seen one.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

PENELOPE FERGUSSON,
9 Addison Crescent, W14.

November 24.

Hereditary businesses

From Mrs Susanna Cole

Sir, I read that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his latest budget is to give relief to farmers, who own their farms and pass them on to their sons. Is there to be any tax relief for hereditary private businesses who also are passing on their businesses to their working sons?

Yours truly,
SUSANNA E. W. COLE,
The Old Rectory,
Erwarton,
Ipswich, Suffolk.

November 14.

Old Tube stations

From Mr Cecil Gould

Sir, The state of South Kensington station, complained of by Mr Alan Ross (November 12), is as nothing compared with the squalor of Gloucester Road, which is also of less parochial concern, as being the nearest to Cromwell Road air terminal.

Terrorist activities in Britain

From Dr Sidney Levine

Sir, The events of the past week make it difficult to avoid reaching the conclusion that all terrorists are equal and more equal than others. Even the unpredictable Colonel Gaddafi exhibits more consistency on this issue than our Government, by giving his support both to the Palestinian and Irish terrorists. On the other hand our Government displays its double standards by its proposed firm and robust action following the Birmingham outrages and merely abstaining in the United Nations vote giving recognition and respectability to the Palestinian terrorist. Are we to be surprised if the Provisional IRA insist on their atrocities in this country when they see the success achieved by their Arab counterparts?

The short term gains achieved by placating murderers, hijackers or blackmailers will be quickly outweighed by the very destruction of the civilised world. If we agree that this is true for the PIRA, then it is also true for the PFLP. Otherwise the former should also be invited to address the world's councils and referred to in the press as "guerrillas and gangsters". The time left for us to take a firm and consistent stand against terrorism wherever it exists is fast running out. Let us hope it is not already too late.

Yours faithfully,

SIDNEY LEVINE,
17 St John Street,
Manchester.

From Professor Gordon Trasier

Sir, Your leading article today (November 23) acknowledges that the threat of the death penalty would be unlikely to deter "some of the hard men of the IRA", but argues that it might frighten their "landladies, lookouts and drinking companions". Is it proposed that such people should be hanged if they can be shown to have had knowledge of plans to cause explosions? And if not, where is the case for resorting to this barbarous sanction?

Yours faithfully,

GORDON TRASIER,
2 White Sturte Lane,
St Cross, Winchester,
Hampshire.

From Father Brocard Sewell

Sir, May I, as an English Roman Catholic priest, through your columns urge our English Roman Catholic bishops to follow the lone example of the Archbishop of Birmingham in unequivocal public condemnation of the outrages of the IRA, whether in Britain or in Ireland; and more specifically, to impose canonical sanctions—possibly excommunication *latae sententiae*—on all members and supporters of the IRA or Sinn Fein in this country until they have given adequate signs of penitence and have resigned from these organizations, or until the organizations themselves have renounced indiscriminate mass murder as a means of attaining their aims?

We English Catholics, who trace our religious inheritance back to days before the Irish incursion into England, have the right to ask this

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COURT CIRCULAR

November 25: The Duke of Gloucester visited Birmingham this morning.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight and was received at the London Airport by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the County of West Midlands (the Earl of Avon) and the Lord Mayor (Councillor E. James Barnes).

Commander William Willett, RN, was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this evening attended a service of thanksgiving arranged by the City of London Territorial Auxiliary and Volunteers Reserve Association at Guildhall.

Her Royal Highness was received upon arrival by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor Alderman Sir Murray on.

Miss Rowena Brassey was in attendance.

CENSINGTON PALACE
November 25: The Duke of Gloucester was present this evening at the State Reception Dinner to mark the fiftieth Anniversary of the formation of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, at the Grosvenor House Hotel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Blundell, RN, was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

November 25: The Duke and Duchess of Kent this evening attended the Victoria Club of Great Britain Art Auction Dinner at the Savoy Hotel.

Major-General Commander Richard Buckley, RN, and Miss Jane Pugh were in attendance.

Lord Hewlett, chairman and managing director of the Anchor Group of companies and president of the Institution of the Rubber Industry, accompanied by Lady Hewlett, returned to the United Kingdom from the HMS Windsor Castle yesterday, after visiting the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. Attenborough and **Miss K. Robertson**. The engagement is announced between Jonathan, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Alan Attenborough, of Arundel, Old Barnet, Middlesex, and Mrs Barbara, Broomes, New Road, Sundridge, Kent, and Kerry, youngest daughter of the late Mr Eric Robertson and Mrs Marie Robertson of Woolwich, New South Wales, Australia.

Mr J. D. Bindloss and **Miss C. Johnson**. The engagement is announced between Jock Dalrymple, younger son of the late Commander E. C. Bindloss, RN, and of Mrs E. V. Bindloss, of Shalom Hall, Layer Breton, Colchester, Essex. The couple, daughter of Mr and Mrs Harry Johnson, of Bowman's Cottage, Plymley, near Knutsford, Cheshire.

Mr J. Cobb and **Miss M. Game**. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs J. Cobb of Orleton, Luddesdon, and Margaret, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. M. Game of Ightham, Sevenoaks.

Mr S. J. Champion and **Miss H. M. J. Holden**. The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of the late Revd Canon G. R. Crampton, of Eastington, Oxfordshire, and Helen, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Holden, of Ilkley, Yorkshire.

Mr G. C. Hay, RAAR and **Miss C. D. Cowdewall**. The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, elder son of Mrs Bette Hay, of Killara, Sydney, Australia, and the late Mr Charles Hay, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Philip Crawshaw, 73 Albert Drive, London, SW19.

Mr P. R. James and **Miss J. A. MacQueen**. The marriage between Patrick, son of Mr and Mrs A. James of Northampton, and Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. MacQueen, of Purley, Surrey, will take place at All Souls, Lancashire Place, W1, on December 31.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: **Lord Fraser**, Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland, to be a Lord of Appeal in Succession to Lord Reid, who retires in January.

Mr David McNeill, QC, to be leader of the Northern Circuit.

Mr P. W. E. Taylor to be a conveyancing counsel of the Supreme Court.

Mr Ian Wraggworth, MP for Teesside, Thornaby, to be parliamentary private secretary to Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary.

Air Commodore S. M. Davidson to be Air Vice-Marshal and Assistant Chief of Defence Staff (Signals) in succession to Rear-Admiral Sir Peter Anson, who is retiring.

Lord Allen of Fallowfield and Sir Oliver Cheshire to be reappointed Crown Estate Commissioners.

Mr Frank Bushell and Mr James Anderson to be local authority members of the Health and Safety Commission.

Today's engagements

The Queen holds investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh opens International conference of British Nuclear Energy Society, Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, 9.10; as patron of the Squash Rackets Association, opens Wembley Squash Centre and Championship Court, 12.30; as president gives reception to the World of Property Trust, Buckingham Palace, 6; attends dinner by Victorian Society, Café Royal, Regent Street, 8.10.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends concert, Albert Hall, 7.30.

The Duke of Gloucester opens Leisure Centre, Gloucester, 10.30; later opens Crimium Museum, Crewe, 2.15.

The Duchess of Kent, ex-patron, attends reception given by Age Concern, Banqueting House, Whitehall, 6.45.

Clifton College
At a meeting of the council of Clifton College, Bristol, held on Saturday, November 23, Mr Norman J. Novis was reelected chairman and Professor A. Rodger Collier was reelected vice-chairman.

Imperfect first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays is sold for £12,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

An imperfect first folio edition of Shakespeare's *Comedies, Histories and Tragedies* was sold for £12,000 (estimate £6,000 to £30,000) at Sotheby's yesterday to John Fleming, New York book dealer. It came from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillips, of which yet another portion was being sold. A second item went to Foyles at £1,000 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000).

The sale included the only complete copy recorded of an English incunable or book printed before 1500. This was a volume of Latin *Historia de Gestis Britonum* by William de Blaucham about 1483. It went for £9,500 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) to Quaritch.

A sale of engravings by Sotheby's included the only complete copy recorded of an English incunable or book printed before 1500. This was a volume of Latin *Historia de Gestis Britonum* by William de Blaucham about 1483. It went for £9,500 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) to Quaritch.

A sign of the continuing decorative appeal of artfaxes was the £4,400 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000) paid by the Map House for John Speed's "atlas of the Empire of Great Britain published in 1616 with 67 double-page engraved maps. The sale was relatively modest, with down total successfully sold.

Prices in a sale of English and continental portrait miniatures were uneven. A John Hoskins oval miniature of George Villiers, Duke of Buckhurst, was sold at £2,500 (estimate £1,000 to £3,000). A miniature of James Bruce, the

eighteenth-century explorer, by John Smart, failed to reach its reserve and was bought in at £1,650 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500).

In a Sotheby's sale of icons and Russian works of art a sixteenth-century icon of "a styrte, probably St Simeon" brought £1,850 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) while a Russian silver and enamel koush made £1,600 (estimate £1,500).

A sale of antiquities by Sotheby's in New York on Friday brought some exceptionally high prices. A 20-inch Roman bronze figure of a boy dating from about the first century BC sold for £40,000 (£17,167).

A 16th-century bronze horse hit the check-piece modelled as animals, made £5,000 (£2,145); estimate £1,000 to £15,000. For early glass, a Cycladic glass paxos of the late Helladic or early Roman period reached \$2,800 (£1,202); estimate \$3,000 to \$5,000 (£1,320).

In a sale of later Chinese ceramics at Sotheby's yesterday the most expensive lots were mainly unsold but prices for the more ordinary pieces often ran beyond expectations. A pair of Chien Lung figures of hawks were sold at £5,050 and a pair of 57th-century famille-rose vases were bought in at £6,225 (estimate £8,000).

Chapel to commemorate founder of Australia

By Martin Hawkerby

The new Australia Chapel at St Nicholas's Church, Bathampton, Avon, will be dedicated early next year in memory of the man who established the United Kingdom of Australia.

Vice-Admiral Arthur Phillip, who died in Bath 200 years ago and was buried in Bathampton Parish Church, is hardly renowned in Britain, but in Australia he is famous as the founder of that nation.

In 1788 he led the First Fleet to Australia, establishing a settlement at Sydney and becoming the first Governor of New South Wales. Most of the original settlers were convicts, but Phillip had been granted a free pardon and had come along safely through its early privations before returning to England in 1792.

With a design by Mr John Vivian, a Bath architect, with an office in Sydney, an altar, altar rail and chairs have been provided in Australian oak. The walls are stained glass windows with the arms of the Federal Government and the Australian States.

The Australian Chapel will be dedicated by the Bishop of Bath and Wells on Australia Day, January 26.

Luncheons

HM Government

The Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr David Owen, was host yesterday at a luncheon at the Hyde Park Hotel in honour of the Norwegian Minister without Portfolio, Dr Jens Evensen. The Norwegian Ambassador was among the guests.

HM Government

Mr Eric Deakin, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade, was host at a luncheon held at the Dorchester hotel yesterday in honour of Shaikh Abdulla bin Sultan al Qasimi, Ambassador of Electricity and Water, United Arab Emirates.

Ministry of Defence

Sir John Wilson, Second Permanent Under-Secretary of State, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at Admiralty House in honour of Mr J. F. Robertson, Secretary of Overseas Trade Board.

Dinners

HM Government

The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr David Owen, was host yesterday at a dinner at Lancaster House in honour of the Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Mrs Minic.

Bakers' Company

The Bakers' Company held its annual election dinner at the Mansion House yesterday, at which Alderman Sir Gilbert Inglefield, representing the Lord Mayor, and the Sheriffs were present. The outgoing Master, Mr Percy C. Eng-

present were:

Judge Andrew Phelan, Sir Peter Rawlinson, Sir Michael Sir William Jones, Sir Michael Sir Paul Holden, Sir Michael Sir Alan Chilton, Major-General Sir Gordon Cameron, Mr G. Harris, Sir S. M. Mulchandani, Mr and Mrs J. H. Fletcher, Mr R. Hoole, Mr and Mrs W. P. Smith.

Service dinner

RAF Reserves Club

The Duke of Gloucester was guest of honour at a dinner at Grosvenor House yesterday held by the RAF Reserves Club to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force. Among those present were: Lord Thomas, Marshal of the RAF Sir Ven-

Dr. J. H. Wilson.

Latest wills

From The Times of Friday, November 25, 1949

Rights for Bonn

From Our Correspondent

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by Prudence Glynn

Fashion



Above: Camel cape with tie belt slipping through to the front, and side pockets, accentuated by top stitching. Style 10. Sizes 10-18. £69.50. Polo-neck ribbed sweater. Sizes 10-18. Assorted colours. Price £12.95. Camel beret, style J49. £9.50. Long knit scarf, £9.95. Sacha court shoes, £10.99.

All outfits are by Wetherall and available from their shops at Burlington Arcade, London, W.1; Manchester, Chester, Birmingham, Norwich and Jersey.

The new Mersey sound

"Do you know, when I saw first Courreges collection, at one where he really did the look, I found tears in my eyes," says Monty Black, amazement yet again with the collection (only incidentally providing the reply to a question put to him earlier about why he had chosen to use his entrepreneurial and technical life on behalf of fashion rather than anything else). He began, it is true, in the fashion world 14 and he "pulled himself up through the wholesale trade. But that world is so short the commodities Mr Black amplifies, indeed, when the history of the sixties is assessed it is going to read as a long moan about the sour

romance between design talent and industrial expertise, that his passion still comes as a surprise.

Monty Black is turned on by tailoring, by the techniques of realizing what a creative designer wants to say in manufacturing terms. He has however avoided the trap which preoccupation has laid for a good many other highly proficient tailoring houses. He has seen the softness which is essential in fashion now, he has understood the fluidity of line which is required, and so his clothes have moved on, not stuck in the rigid put-together-with-a-blowtorch groove which was the sixties look.

More than anything, Mr.

Black knows talent when he sees it. Although he says he is not particularly sympathetic to students because they have never been well enough trained in the realities of the fashion business, he has picked out some spectacular successes. Bill Gibb became famous at Baccarat, Tim Gardner, who made his debut from the RCA at The Times designer show in 1970 has produced some beautiful collections as house designer there, Hylas Booker has many admirers, John Bates has done collections. In fact Lewis and Black, which is the basic name of Mr Black's business has consistently put high quality processes behind high quality fashion thinking. Baccarat clothes, be it known, are engineered by modern machinery, not laboriously tailored.

Now there is a new baby in the family, or perhaps in view of the age of the subject and the need for rejuvenation rather than upholding it would be truer to say a new granny in the family. This is Wetherall, bought a year ago by Lewis and Black with a one third share going to Sir Hugh Fraser's SUITS. Wetherall, who were doing the separates look 30 years ago but, alas, four years ago when it might have saved their fading image, consists of 130 shops, 100 in this country, nine in Canada within Hudson Bay shops, five in Holland, with a sixth opening in Amsterdam soon. Oslo, Copenhagen and other main cities. The business cost £1m, but the Regent Street premises fetched £300,000. "I didn't intend to sell them but the offer I got was just not refuseable," says Mr Black. There was a seemingly inexhaustible supply of pale blue and milk chocolate brown wool ones associated with Wetherall, a fond of loyal staff all over the country and the last of those familiar window props the budgeters called Joey, had only just turned his little claws heavenwards at the age of 27. According to the marvellously irreverent Tom Ellery, who is doing the shop displays and acting as a counsellor for journalists to Liverpool on the side, Joey was doing star appearances all over the country.

The business also included a factory in Liverpool, and a factory in the Isle of Man, with the potential to make just about every item of clothing between them. Originally, Mr Black had

thought that the operation would be run from London, leaving much of the original management in situ but it very soon turned out that the two generations of Wetherall simply did not understand one another. So Mr and Mrs Black bought a house in Cheshire and now when you go to Liverpool it is such a hive of talent that one has to look out of the window to the spiky crown of the cathedral or catch a glimpse of the amazing Liver bird atop his globe to remember where you are. Having a particularly enjoyable relationship with the fashion department at Liverpool Polytechnic I had been hopeful that connections might be established between Wetherall and the students, because I fear Monty Black's forceful personality and realistic attitude plus the presence in their very midst of one of our only top-quality manufacturers with design appreciation, could only do everyone good. So I was even more pleased to find that Wetherall have hired Stephanie Dodds, an ex-student.

Other members of the Wetherall team have also sped off to Hope Street, including Colin Sparks, a very able high fashion buyer from Selfridges who is now in the organization. His title is "chief retail buyer executive" and it will be his job to stock each and every one of the Wetherall shops with what he thinks fit and with merchandise not necessarily made within the organization. Thus Monty Black sees Colin Sparks as "a catalyst, because he will be able to buy for price and quality anywhere he wants and it is up to our designers and factories to provide what he wants." Eventually there will be a wholesale division of Wetherall too, which will sell to competitive stores. To design the collection which is going to have to meet all these demands Mr Black has very sensibly hired himself Brian Godbold, one of the most professional and elegant of sportswear designers, and I think that the clothes on the page today would prove my point.

The mechanics of transformation, both in people and businesses, always fascinate me. So I was particularly keen to know what were the plans for the rejuvenation of Wetherall. Two squares await him who tries to breath new life into an old

body, the first being breathing so hard that you explode the whole thing and have to begin all over again with a rebuilding programme, the second being breathing so slowly for fear of bursting the traditional companions of the old party that she exercises anyway from apathy. Colin Sparks is quite sure that the danger is the second snare "protecting a customer which doesn't exist". A lot of changes are being made, and monitored.

Manchester has had the Tom Ellery display treatment, which will include abstract mannequins "hardly anyone can afford enough wigs and shoes and gloves and makeup and everything to keep the figures looking up to date", says Ellery. Ideally, he would like what artists call lay figures, jointed like Action Man, but they cannot be bought satisfactorily in England. So far in Manchester we haven't increased sales, but we're 10 times up on football" and when the new merchandise goes in Mr Black is confident that sales will match the increase in spectators.

Reactions to the new clothes

that are around has been gratifying. "A lot of women simply had never worn anything that fitted them before", says Ellery, "they just used to come in an old baggy suit and cardi and jam on something to cover them up, like a sofa. Now they are seeing how nice well cut things are."

The prices are good for the quality they represent. Wetherall had been pursuing what Mr Black regards as the all too frequent fault in buying, trying to match last year's selling prices in a year of high inflation and sacrificing quality of cloth on the way. I liked the tiny Wetherall logo stitched on the front hem, outside of everything, turning that dear old name, which after all should be a selling plus, into the most chic, discreet symbol. I also particularly liked the way Brian Godbold has worked with the famous double-face Wetherall cloths and abandoning the irrelevant pretence—that they should be reversible, has made a virtue of both sides of the fabric with lovely subtle textures and none of that old gym-slip girdle braid.

The major problem which remains is not of selling, but of making. "We could sell twice as much if we could get the labour to make it", sighs Monty Black. If it is any consolation Norman Hartnell is having just the same problem.

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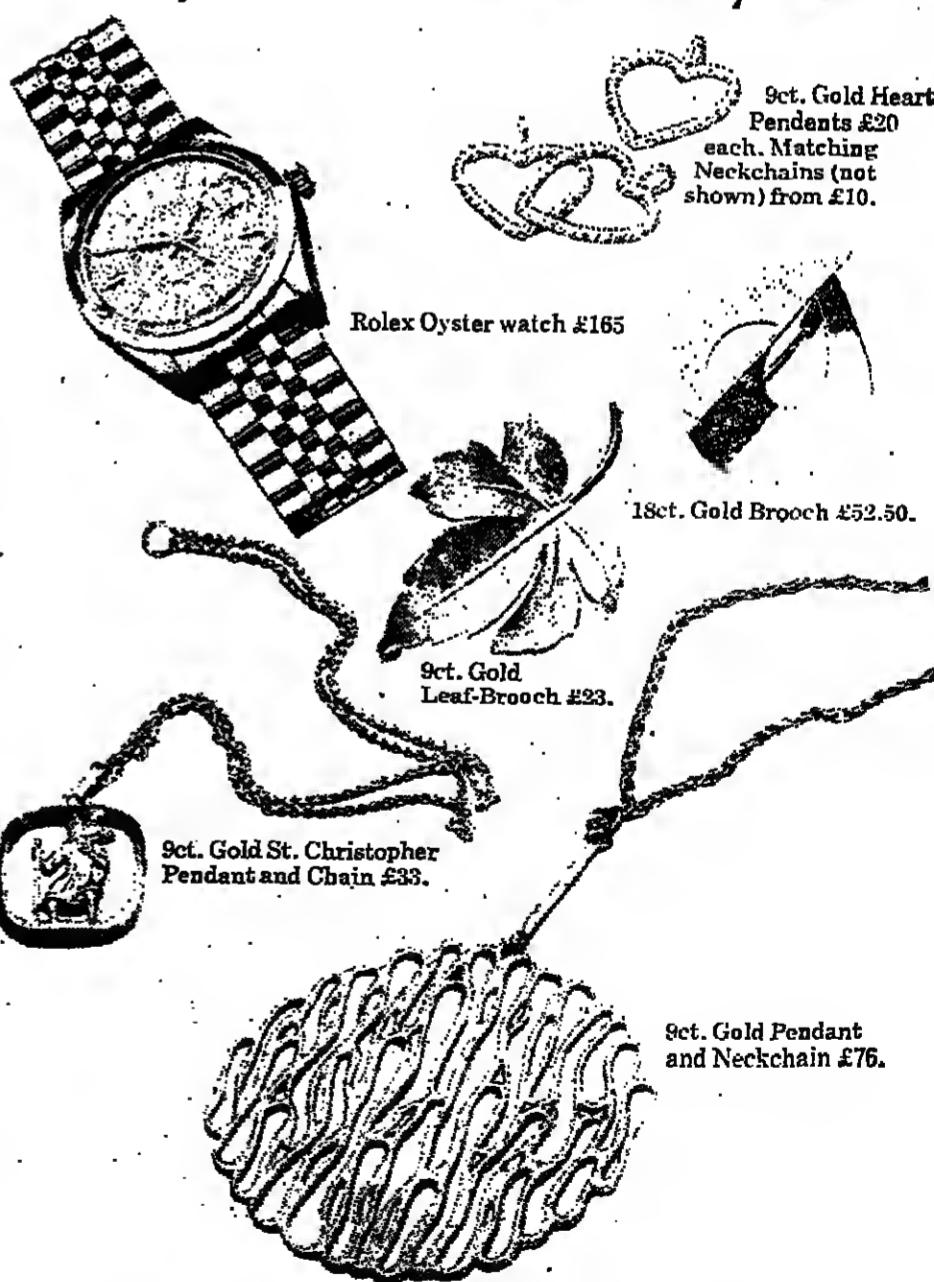


Below: Slightly flared denim skirt with inverted pleat at front, teamed with a white crepe blouse under a belt with a knot in navy/white/navy. Skirt, style 3. Sizes 10-18. Colours: blue and green. Price £21.95. Shirt, style 10-18. Assorted colours. Price £8. Gillet, style 115. Sizes 10-18. Other colour: green/navy/white. £12.50. Over the outfit comes a navy wool coat with a detachable over cape lined with navy/red/black check. Style 5. Sizes 10-18. Other colour: black with black/red/white lining. Price £79. Denim bat, style 154. Colours: blue and green. £29.95. Bar shoes by Sacha, from all main branches, £11.99.

Right: blue "A" line knit skirt, style 117. Sizes 10-18. Price £19. Striped knit cardigan in a combination of navy/white/tan over a short sleeve "V" neck knit top with contrast collar. Cardigan, style 175. Sizes 10-18. Other colour combinations also for top, smoky ice, blue/white, camel/black/red. £22. Top, style 116. Sizes 10-18. Price £19.75. Boots by Sacha. £25. Photographs by Robin Saidman.



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Stock Exchange Prices

Waiting for ICI

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began Nov 25. Dealings end Dec 6. \$ Contango Day, Dec 25. Settlement Day, Dec 17.

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.



1974 High Low Stock	Gross Int. Chg. Price Chg. Yield Yield Vid.	1974 High Low Company	Gross Int. Chg. Price Chg. Yield Yield Vid.								
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LOCAL
OR NATIONAL
CONSTRUCTION SERVICE

\$400m Siberian gas deal agreed by Russia, Japan and US groups

Paris, Nov 25.—Russia, Japan and two American groups, El Paso and Occidental Petroleum, have come to a \$400m agreement for exploration of natural gas reserves in Siberia.

Mr Nikolai Ossipov, the Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, described the agreement the biggest of its kind in the field.

Under the accord the Japanese Export-Import Bank has agreed to supply \$100m credit to the USSR, which itself will spend an estimated \$400m exploration.

This is on condition that the United States Export-Import bank also provides the same sum of credit, a company said.

The agreement is still subject to final approval by the United States Congress.

Natural gas reserves in the Kusku area of Siberia are estimated to be at least 1,000,000 billion cubic metres and could as much as 13,000,000 million cubic metres, Mr Ossipov said. Once these reserves are confirmed further agreements are expected to be signed for sale

of the gas in America and Japan. Mr Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum, said:

Terms for sale of the gas have yet to be settled but would involve shipping about 20,000 million cubic metres annually over 25 years to these two countries, with the amount divided equally between Japan and the United States.

El Paso would take 75 per cent of the American share and Occidental 25 per cent. The Occidental share could be increased to 33.3 per cent if all the reserves were greater than the minimum forecast, he said.

Completion of the exploration agreements came after two weeks of talks in Paris among Soviet, Japanese and United States representatives.

A group of American private banks was also expected to participate in financing the exploration work, Mr Hammer said. He gave no details.

Occidental has already been involved in several multi-million dollar deals covering exploitation of nickel and phosphate deposits and development of a trade centre.—Reuters.

Banking doubts add to slide in shares

By Terry Byland

Share prices continued to slide in London yesterday on both general economic fears and also renewed doubts regarding the secondary banking sector.

The collapse of Triumph Investment Trust, whose shares were suspended before trading began, brought widespread nervousness in the banking sector. Industrial shares were also marked down sharply at first as the City braced itself for trading reports from some major companies later this week.

But selling was very light, and a significant, if technical, recovery was staged in late dealings. The FT index which touched 161.6 at one time, closed at 164.6, a net loss of 3.8. The Times index lost 2.06 to 63.96.

Major banks steadied from early losses, helped by press reports that the authorities would continue to give help with the Triumph collapse and secondary banking losses. But, dictating that not all would be rescued, there were widespread falls in "fringe" bank shares.

Shares in JCI, which reports third quarter results on Thursday, fell to 118p initially but steadied later to finish unchanged at 122p. BLMC shares, touched a new low of 64p before closing a net 4p down at 7p.

Shareholders' agreements attacked

Publishers' agreements attacked

Continued from page 1

be published in Britain then an American publisher will get a special licence to the British publisher. The licence gives the British publisher the exclusive right to publish and the book in the so-called British Traditional Market which is largely the British Commonwealth and comprises more than 70 countries.

The agreement between the American and British publisher, which involves this special licence, also contains special uses whereby the British publisher agrees not to sell the book in the United States, Canada and the Philippines. It is charged that the system worked exactly the same way when a British publisher bought out a book that later

would be published in the United States.

These agreements effectively produce exclusive sales territories for the publishers and hence competition is non-existent. The Department of Justice clearly maintains that these agreements are illegal and against the public interest. This American action without doubt will force the British authorities to consider the situation and possibly take independent action against British publishers.

The defendants named in the suit are all incorporated companies in the United States. The defendants are Macmillan Inc of New York City, Penguin Books Inc of Baltimore, Oxford University Press Inc of New York City, Bantam Books, Columbia Broadcasting System, Dell Publishing, Doubleday,

Harper and Row, McGraw-Hill, Random House, Simon and Schuster, the Viking Press, John Wiley, the Times Mirror Company of Los Angeles, Addison Wesley, Grosset and Dunlap, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Houghton Mifflin, Intext, Litton Educational Publishing and Prentice-Hall.

The suit states that in all the charges made the co-conspirators are not just the Publishers Association, but also the individual members of the association. These are not named individually. But this point is made clearly in a special section in the Justice Department's brief filed with the court today.

Macmillan Inc stated in an early response to the action today that the suit will have "no material adverse effect upon the business or financial position" of the company.

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Chicago bank resists lower prime rate trend

Our US Economics correspondent Washington, Nov 25

A surprising step was taken by the First National Bank of Chicago, by maintaining its prime lending rate unchanged. The bank had held steady to the First National City, over recent weeks in its prime rate down from record high level of 12 per cent, but today it announced it is not following the City to 10 per cent and that it is holding firm at 10½.

Mr Robert Abboud, deputy chairman of the bank, said this decision was taken because the short-term outlook interest rates had become less after some increases at end of last week. He said the rate of decline from 10 per cent on October 7 had been sharp and a pause in order.

Many banks have been more cautious in recent weeks than Chicago and Citibank and consequence prime rates at larger banks now range from 10 per cent to 10½. Mr Abboud stressed, however, he still believed the general trend of rates was downward and prime rate would move further.

US assesses stake in petrodollar facility

From Frank Vogl Washington, Nov 25

America's share in a new petro-dollar recycling facility for major industrial nations should be between 25 and 30 per cent, the administration contends.

The new facility, with total funding of some \$25,000m, was proposed some days ago by Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State. Today, Mr William Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, announced that the administration envisaged that all decisions regarding financial support from the fund should be made on a weighted vote of participants, and that the weighting for the United States should be about 25 to 30 per cent—more than 6,500m.

Mr Simon declared in the testimony before the joint economic committee, that a basic concept in the scheme was that whatever support the facility provides, all members should share the credit risk on the market of their participation.

The United States also favours the creation of a special high level board to supervise the activities of the new facility.

This board would be com-

posed of senior officials from the participating countries and would control all the facility's operations and policies.

The board would reach judgements on requests for assistance from the facility on the basis of need, alternative sources of financing, basic economic policies, and actions to reduce dependence on OPEC oil imports.

Mr Simon added that the administration believed there were a number of advantages in having countries provide the fund with direct loans, rather than guarantees. "The loan route is more efficient, it is cheaper and it can be activated more quickly in case of emergency."

Until now American officials have stressed that the facility would borrow only from governments, but Mr Simon indicated today that it would be quite acceptable for individual countries to give guarantees to the facility that would enable it to borrow directly in the market of their participation.

Finally, he noted that the administration considered that the American participation in the new facility could best be arranged under the Exchange Stabilisation Fund.

IP wants ban on hoarding Krugerrands

Melvyn Westlake

plans to end the hoarding of South African gold coins, known as Krugerrands, is handed in a letter sent yesterday to Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor, by Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, Labour MP for Teesside North.

In recent months the Krugerrand has become an extremely popular investment, and dealing these coins on the London market has risen rapidly. Brokers and bankers are

also believes that buying gold coins enables private investors to sidestep the law banning private hoarding of gold. Furthermore, the purchase of Krugerrands allows the South African Government to make additional profits above the free market price of gold, Mr Wrigglesworth says.

This additional profit accrues to the republic because gold coins are sold at a premium over the value of their gold content. At last night's price of \$211 a coin, this premium was about 15½ per cent.

He argues that such investment is totally non-productive and "does nothing but divert precious investment away from sectors of the economy where it is desperately needed".

It is an agreement in principle—an improvement in the package. He declined to discuss details.

The announcement was made after Mr Simon and Mr W. J. Ussery, top Ford Administration labour "trouble-shooter", met the bargaining for the coal industry and the striking miners.

Mr Simon described it as an agreement in principle—an improvement in the package. He declined to discuss details.

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Japanese growth rate in reverse

TOKYO, Nov. 25.—Japan's economy is likely to show a negative growth rate of 1.6 per cent during the current fiscal year ending next March, sources close to the Economic Planning Agency report.

This will be Japan's first minus growth level since the end of the Second World War and compares with a positive advance of 5.5 per cent in the last fiscal year.

The estimate was made on the basis of the supplementary national budget.

The sources said the new estimate represented a substantial downward revision of the Japanese Government's January estimate of a positive growth.

The country's Economic Research Centre predicted that an 8 per cent growth could be expected in the next fiscal year.

It postulated an early resumption of private equipment investment and residential construction.—Reuter.

Plans for nuclear steelmaking ready tomorrow

Decisions on the main lines of development on nuclear steelmaking over the next few years are expected to be announced tomorrow after a meeting of the British Nuclear Energy Society.

Tomorrow's discussion follows meetings of the European nuclear steelmaking club formed last year. The steel industry throughout the world wants to see the development of nuclear steelmaking techniques progress more rapidly because of continuing uncertainty over price and availability of conventional energy supplies.

This was reflected last month at the annual conference of the International Iron and Steel Institute when its members announced their agreement to coordinate and pool their resources in research and development.

NEDO condemns retail pay levels

By Edward Townsend
A new "realistic" minimum wage level for workers in the United Kingdom retail industry, who are among the lowest paid in the country, is called for today by the National Economic Development Office.

Taking the unusual step of examining an industry's wage rates, the office concludes that wages councils have been ineffective in improving pay rates.

It points out that significant numbers of workers were paid below the legal minimum wage when the Commission on Industrial Relations surveyed the retail sector last year.

In a major report on manpower and pay in the industry, it estimates that in April last year 132,000 adult men working full-time in retailing were earning less than 60p an hour and 484,000 women working full-

time were being paid less than 55p an hour. Consequently, although 6 per cent of the country's adult workforce are employed in retailing, they account for 15 per cent of low paid employees.

As a result, the office recommends that retailing wages councils be reviewed, wage structures be rationalized and a minimum wage be agreed based on the circumstances of man with a family.

But the report adds that raising the entire pay structure in relation to other industries would lead to substantially increased costs and would have to be linked to better staff utilization and improved job rotation.

NEDO describes retailing as comparing unfavourably with

almost every other sector of the economy as far as labour turnover and stability are concerned.

It says that some employers take on young people to reduce payroll costs and this leads to high turnover. This is also caused by the large number of part-time workers—who account for a third of the retailing labour force—and by the high proportion of women workers.

The office says that for the first time it has compiled figures showing the percentage of low paid workers employed in each service and industrial sector to Britain.

These reveal that the catering trade is the lowest paid with 49 per cent of its adult male workers earning less than 60p an hour. In retail distribution the figure is 28 per cent, in motor vehicle distribution and repair 29 per cent, and medical and dental services 25 per cent.

Fawley setback for Esso

By Peter Hill

Plans by Esso Chemical to spend more than £100m in an expansion of its chemicals complex at Fawley, near Southampton, are being held back by a lack of development on the site by companies engaged in "downstream" chemical processes.

Over the past three years Esso Chemical has been inviting companies involved in downstream processes to establish manufacturing plants on Esso's land at Fawley. The idea is that

such companies should lease sites and take feedstock from the Esso complex, where already the group has invested between £45m-£50m.

But a spokesman for Esso said yesterday that while Esso had been involved in discussions with a number of companies, these potential customers had decided for a variety of reasons not to take up the option.

"We are still talking to some potential customers. We have not yet given up hope altogether," the spokesman said.

Expert study of chemicals field

A study on the likely pattern of innovation in the chemical industry in coming decades was announced last night by the Society of Chemical Industry.

Dr Leslie Streastfield, president, said it was a particularly opportune time because of new opportunities indicated by developments in basic science. The study will be undertaken by Mr John Maddox. The report will be ready next year.

Dutch office lettings up

In spite of what is described as a "dramatic over-supply" in Amsterdam, the Dutch office market is holding up remarkably well, according to a report issued by Jones Lang Wootton.

In Holland generally, the firm has so far this year recorded an increase of 50 per cent in lettings over the 1973 figure, and in The Hague there seems little doubt that there will be an office shortage in 1975.

From today a petrol duty rise of 2p a gallon is expected to increase the retail price of top grade petrol to 37p a gallon. New duties on cigarettes, cigars and tobacco will increase the price of 20 king size cigarettes by at least 3p to 21p.

The island's advisory and finance committee has, however, proposed that the standard rate of local income tax remains at 20p in the pound, while improved income tax allowances for lower-paid and middle-income workers are introduced, saving them up to £63,000 next year.

The duty of the Secretary of State, in considering the report and deciding whether to exercise his statutory powers—and if so how and to what extent—was to act fairly, impartially and judicially as between the DHSS and the plaintiffs.

In breach of this duty he had acted unfairly, partially and unjudicially.

The amendment also states other reasons in support of its claim that the Secretary of State breached his duty.

The proceedings, which are being heard before Mr Justice Whiford, continue.

The Department's purpose, as the Secretary of State knew, was to procure reductions in the prices it had to pay for the drugs. He knew the DHSS would be the principal beneficiary.

As from January 1 corporation tax is to double from £300 to £600 a year a company and motor vehicle tax, which is based on weight, will rise by 66 per cent.

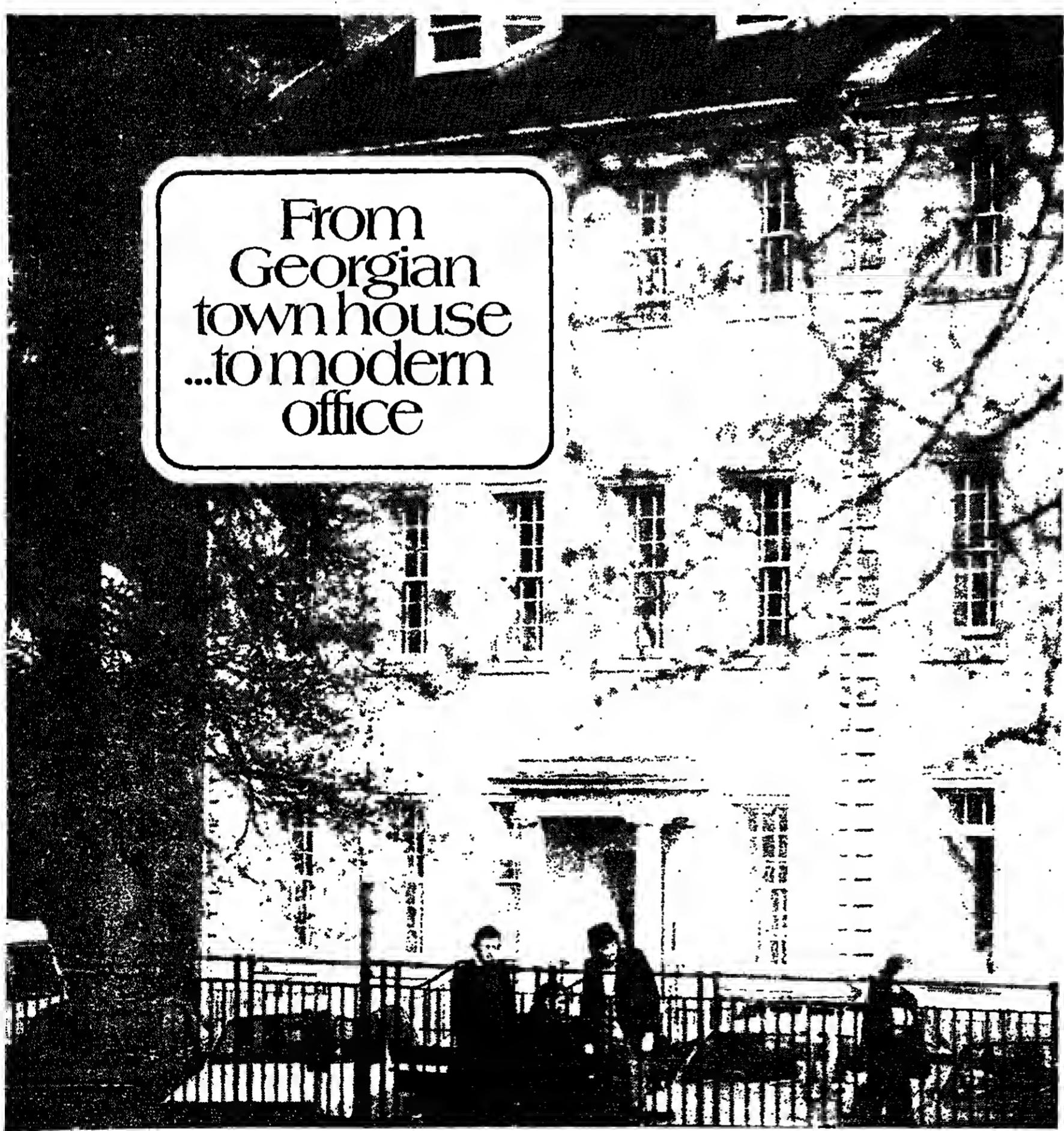
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From Georgian town house...to modern office



To improve amenities for businesses and staff, implies development and change. With today's advanced building techniques and careful consideration of design methods, office development need not lead to environmental vandalism, or waste scarce energy resources.

Energy Management To make the point we have illustrated Scottish Equitable's new office in St Andrew Square, Edinburgh, with its completely rebuilt Georgian facade. When planning permission was requested to develop the site, a major condition for consent was that the historic and magnificent front of the building be retained or completely reconstructed in its eighteenth century design.

Naturally this presented problems. Not least among them was the fact that daylight to the premises was limited to the front and rear. This meant that permanent



heating and air conditioning; and so reduce running costs to a minimum. This system, depending on the ability to recirculate heat, makes use of all the heat already within the building, most of which would normally go to waste, and contributes to a consistent and comfortable internal environment throughout the year. This is heat recovery—“with the result that 60% of the heat needed to keep the building at an equitable temperature is re-cycled from the lighting fittings, cooling plant, and the occupants themselves.”

Environmental Care This is what IED—short for Integrated Environmental Design—is all about—whereby a building can combine good quality lighting and a high level of environmental comfort, with efficient use of energy through heat-recovery, with acceptable capital, maintenance, and running costs.

Ask your Electricity Board to tell you

Roche says ministry's price order was unfair

By Malcolm Brown

Hoffmann-La Roche, the Swiss-based international drugs group, alleged in the High Court yesterday that the Secretary of State for Industry had acted "unfairly, partially and unjudiciously" in the matter of the price cuts order last year against the traoquillizers Lithium and Valium.

The allegation was made on the first day of striking-out proceedings connected with the action in which Roche is suing the Secretary of State, and Sir Ashoo Raskill, representing the Monopolies Commission.

Difficult to obtain, expensive money has given rise to the taking of longer and looser credit from the manufacturer.

The manufacturer's future viability then becomes dependent upon his ability to obtain and pay for high interest bearing short-term capital.

As it is not general practice in this country to charge interest on overdue accounts, and as price restrictions and market pressures conspire against total recovery of final costs, the additional burden of result in decreased profitability, restriction on capital investment and growth.

It can be argued that tightening up of credit control is the way to improve cash flow but, under present trading conditions, it may not be in a company's best interests to do so. Furthermore, in industries such as those covered by our membership, the problems created and expense incurred in trying to maintain a satisfactory credit control system are compounded by the number of links in the chain between manufacturer and end-user.

In the view of this association, two positive steps could be taken which would immediately

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cash flow and charges on overdue accounts

From Mr N. H. W. Ward

Sir, In the present economic

circumstances companies of all

sizes are faced with severe cash

flow problems.

This association is particu-

larly concerned with the effect

this has upon manufacturers,

their sub-contractors, suppliers

and installers, many of whom

would claim only to be in the

small to medium-sized company

sector and, consequently,

more vulnerable.

Difficult to obtain, expensive

money has given rise to the

taking of longer and looser

credit from the manufacturer

as a means of financing busi-

ness. The manufacturer's fu-

ture viability then becomes de-

pendent upon his ability to obtain

and pay for high interest bear-

ing short-term capital.

As the interest charged by

the supplier would be so exces-

sive that the customer would have

to consider the conditions appli-

cable to obtaining capital from

the alternative sources and de-

termine which suited him best.

Secondly, and particularly

with regard to the activities of

this association's membership,

government departments, local

authorities, nationalized indus-

tries, and large corporations

should give a lead by paying

promptly to terms.

It is indefensible that organiza-

tions who demand immediate

payment of taxes and rates, or

for services, should themselves

delay payment for goods re-

ceived or services rendered for

several months. Without doubt

some of the organizations men-

tioned have the worst payment

record.

If bureaucratic procedures

lead to slow payment then

either they should be speeded

up or they should bear the cost

they create.

N. H. W. WARD,

President,

British Oil and Gas Firing

Equipment Manufacturers

Association,

Midhurst, Sussex.

leaving a profit

of

£ 20,000

on wh

tax

payabl

Of this £20,000 only a half

is available profit if it is so

Nonetheless it is tax

whether or not it is sold.

However, in the second re-

stated values fall back to wh

they were at first, so we get

Sales proceeds

117,500

Closing inventory

50,000

leaving a profit

of

160,

leaving a profit

of

100,000

FINANCIAL NEWS

Lonrho letter on cash from Kuwait leaves some questions open

By Peter Wainwright

Lonrho, the pan-African conglomerate, gave news last week of the \$5.1m Kuwaiti cash infusion for 8 million shares; and yesterday came the formal document asking shareholders to agree to this at an extraordinary meeting on December 11, one day after the preliminary figures for the year to last September are due to be announced.

The document gives a glimpse of Lonrho's financial strength last September but on profits reveals nothing. Nor does this

document say anything about where the money will go. It should, it is stated, "greatly help in the furtherance of the company's policy of developing its existing operations and the new projects which are in prospect".

It seems that Lonrho's bank balances and cash have risen from £12.23m to £23m, while bank overdrafts both secured and unsecured have come down from £16.57m to £13m. But acceptances and letters of credit appear at £6m this time round but a year ago last September the accounts recorded none.

THE SECOND SCOTTISH INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

The Annual General Meeting of The Second Scottish Investment Trust Company Limited will be held on 17th December, 1974 in Edinburgh. The following is the circulated statement by the chairman, Sir William McEwan Younger, Bt., D.S.O., etc.

In a year during which stockmarkets all over the world suffered very severe falls, it is at least some small satisfaction that income shows a good increase, due very largely to the substantial sums deposited on temporary loan at the high rates ruling during the year.

Taxation, as a result of the higher rate of Corporation Tax, and a higher proportion of unfranked income, increased substantially, but this was largely offset by a reduction in interest paid, due to the repayment of the dollar loan in January.

INCREASED EARNINGS AND DIVIDEND

Earnings per stock unit rose by 16% to 2.00p and the Directors consider that, in a year of steep inflation, and severe falls in share prices, stockholders should benefit from our higher revenue. They accordingly recommend that the total dividend for the year should be 1.85p, against 1.60p last year. It is necessary, however, to emphasise that this level of dividend cannot necessarily be maintained, because of the possibility of a fall in interest rates and of some reductions in dividends received.

At 53p the net asset value of our Ordinary Stock units was at its lowest year-end level since 1966, and there is certainly, in present world-wide conditions, no guarantee of a recovery, though it is undoubtedly true that shares of many commercial, industrial, and other companies, more particularly those with no serious liquidity problems, and a sound basis for future trading, are now, by all normal standards, undervalued.

We are all familiar with the circumstances which have brought about the present situation, and the lack of confidence which generally prevails, but it is by no means certain that wise Budgetary, monetary, and other policies will prevail—over political pressures.

CURRENT SITUATION IN U.S.A. AND U.K.
In the U.S.A., where we hold 43.7% of our funds, it seems probable that it will continue to be recognised that inflation largely results from excessively easy monetary and fiscal policies, and that the solution does not lie in stimulating expansion of the monetary supply and a large increase in the Budget deficit.

In the U.K., unfortunately, where we hold 48.3% of our funds, there is a real danger that fear of a recession and of unemployment will lead, once again, to over-stimulation, and so eventually to an even higher level of inflation: while industry is also having to operate against a background of political hostility to private enterprise, and a continuing belief, based on past experience, in the wisdom and efficiency of Government Agencies and of vast nationalised monopolies, subsidies to which are now running at an annual rate of over £1,000 million.

It is also by no means certain to what extent the situation will be relieved by North Sea oil, bearing in mind that this is being mortgaged to finance an "oil deficit" of £2,000 to £3,000 million a year, within a total deficit of some £3,600 million a year, and also the difficulties which may arise in financing full development in a climate of uncertainty and political doubts.

The relative attraction of investment outside the U.K. is, of course, recognised in the high level of the Investment Dollar Premium, which, at the moment of writing, stands at 50%.

UNCERTAIN OUTLOOK

In view of the complete uncertainty about the future, with the impossibility of making any worthwhile forecast, we are continuing to hold a higher than usual proportion of our funds in liquid form. After allowing for the final dividend, payment of Corporation Tax, and the repayment next June of the 5% Dabenture Stock 1970-75, about 15% of our funds are held in the form of temporary deposits with leading banks and with local authorities. At the moment no other course of action appears to be justifiable. But our investments are continually being reviewed in the light of the rapidly changing circumstances, and particularly of the impact, in the U.K., of liquidity problems and of a high level of wage inflation.

JAMES CROPPER & CO. LTD.

INTERIM STATEMENT

The following are the unaudited results for the half-year ended 28th September 1974, as follows:

	1974	Corresponding half-year 1973
Profit for half-year after all charges including taxation	128,840	42,061
United Kingdom taxation charge in arriving at above	139,577	42,061
Rates and amounts of actual dividend on Ordinary Shares declared: 3.875% on 1,600,000 shares of 25p each	15,500	14,000 (34%)

These figures show a considerable improvement on the corresponding period of recent years. If there is not a drastic change in our trading position in the next few months the Board would expect to pay a final dividend of not less than the interim dividend.

20pc jump at AD Int fails to spur shares

A buoyant half-time result and forecast coupled with a reassuring statement on future employment prospects was not enough to stop another slide in the shares of AD International, the dental manufacturing group. Last week the price fell 17p to 51p mainly because of the reference to the Monopolies Commission of the bid from Dempsey, the United States, and last night the shares closed another 7p lower on the day at 44p.

To the half to June 30 profit rose 20 per cent to £1.62m pre-tax, with turnover expanded from £13.3m to £15.4m. And with second-half trading expected to produce a similar return the group is looking for growth of about 30 per cent to £3.2m. The attributable earnings at £60,000 (£683,000) and the dividend goes up from 1.04p to 1.15p.

Mr P. Burgin, chairman, says that in spite of the difficult climate the plan to expand and rationalise the United Kingdom operations is proceeding and should be completed within the envisaged time scale. On last week's redundancies at the Blackpool engineering factory the board says their significance "should not be exaggerated."

It is a reduction of about 5 per cent of the United Kingdom workforce and at the same time the labour force for chemicals and other engineering products is being built up.

No Grampian TV interim as loss looms

A sharp mid-year setback has been sustained by Grampian Television, and the directors give warning that the full-year results may show a slide into the red. There is no dividend at this stage, against 9.5p a year ago and a total of 2.75p. The share dropped 5p to 9p yesterday.

Group pretax profit for the half to August 31 dwindled to a mere £8,000 against a parent company profit of £193,000 a year earlier; turnover was £960,000 (£892,000). Captain Iain Teanor, chairman, says that unless there is a "significant" increase in advertising revenue, the company faces the prospect of running at a loss for the full year.

The drop of over 8 per cent in advertising revenue coupled with an increase of 14 per cent in costs—particularly in salaries and wages—were the reasons for the half-time decline. Further, Grampian was off the air for 12 days in September because of an industrial dispute.

Although latest results do not contain a contribution from the wholly-owned subsidiary Campbell & Sellar, it had been trading profitably since May. In the preceding full year, group profits rose 7 per cent to £307,000.

Clover Dairies expect downturn

With interim profits down 10 per cent to £706,000 pre-tax, the directors of Clover Dairies expect a similar second half to last year. This would give a final return of about £1.1m against £1.22m.

In a breakdown the company says the dairy division has done "very well" to maintain profits in the face of unprecedented rises in costs, not yet fully reflected in ministry remuneration. Progress in the new soft drinks division has been hampered by shortages of bottles and sugar which have made sales targets impossible to meet.

The food market business has been hit by "exceptionally high" wage awards with margins restricted by the Price Commission. Turnover in the half rose from £9.96m to £11.1m and the distribution sector up from 2.5p to 2.6p. Bank interest took £33,000, compared with a credit of £9,000.

Price Co scrutiny

Montreal, Nov 25.—The Montreal and Toronto stock exchange authorities are studying trading in the shares of Price Co on Friday, the day following Abitibi Paper Company's successful \$25 a share offer for five million Price shares to see if there were any "irregularities". An official said the review should not be considered an "investigation".

There has been concern expressed by some members of the investment fraternity that there might have been trading

Briefly

MORLAND & CO

Treasury rules mean final dividend for year to September 30 must be reduced from 6.42p to 5.59 per cent, making 4.94 per cent for year.

TURNBULL SCOTT SHIPPING

Interim accounts show much improved profit, and full year should be appreciably higher than £133,000 achieved in 1973.

LEISURE CARAVAN PARKS

Interim dividend is up from 1.42p to 1.92p gross and the board expects the total to be 6.76p gross (against 6.27p) and will introduce a share-cash option.

COURT TANKERS SOLO

Two Court Line tankers arrested shortly after the company's collapse in August, are being sold by the Admiralty Court to Creek interests. They are Halcyon Cove and Halcyon Side, and will operate for Open Seas Compania Naveira.

EP-TROUW

Trouw & Co. of Patten, and British Petroleum are holding talks

Stock markets

Fresh falls among secondary banks

The new trading account opened without a sign of relief from last week's gloom. The announcement late on Friday evening, of the collapse of Triumph Investment Trust, sharpened the fears of another round of problems among the secondary banks. And deepening pessimism regarding the economic outlook brought losses in shares of companies due to report progress shortly.

But an early mark down in share prices, which took the FT index down to 151.6 at 1.00pm, reflected nervousness rather than selling pressure. Later, prices rallied to very slight support from the bearish closures. The FT index ended at 164.6, net 3.9 down, and The Times Index, at 63.96 was 2.06 off. Recorded bargains totalled 6,547, around the average for recent days.

Press reports that the Bank of England would give further help to the beleaguered secondary banks—but perhaps more selectively—brought losses in this sector. Shares in Keyser Ullmann lost 3p to 41p, Kleinwort Benson 4p to 38p, Hill Samuel 2p to 32p, and Gstaad Walker Securities 2p to 35p.

But the major lending banks picked up well, after a poor start. Lloyds Bank closed unchanged at 100p, after 98p, and National Westminster, 2p off at 95p had touched 94p earlier.

Fears that secondary bankers might be forced to jettison properties took several pence off such property shares as Haslemere Estate (75p), Land

Securities (691p) and St Portland Estates (100p).

On the industrial side, the market was cautious ahead of the interim Tesco (23p), and J. Lyons (54p) closed lower with reports due this week. Reckitt & Colman slipped to 115p, rallyng to 117p after a boardroom denial of market rumours of rights issue plans.

Shares in ICI dipped to a new "low" of 118p initially, but later rallied to close unchanged at 122p. Also nervous were Courtaulds, 21p off at 56p, Beecham, 4p off at 111p, and Bats, 10p, and Bats 4p off at 152p.

BLMC touched an all time low of 63p but this steadied to 7p, a net 4p down. J. Lucas, following the annual report, shed 6p to 54p—after 53p. Hawker Siddeley (140p), Tube Investments (also 140p), Swan Hunter (76p) and Vickers (79p) all closed lower, although some were marked up by 1p to 1 point.

Gilt-edged prices at the "longer end" of the market advanced strongly. Keen demand on a small overall turnover sent long-dated stocks up by 1p to 1 point. Medium-dated stocks were marked up by 1p to 1 point, largely in sympathy.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies.

Company	Old div	New div	Year	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Alfred Dunhill	1.00	1.00	1974	17/1	4.01	4
Abbey Panels	2.01	2.01	1974	31/1	13.57	10.5
Aust & NZ Bank	6.86	6.86	1974	3/1	—	—
N. Brown	1.3	1.05	1974	—	3.08	—
Clover Dairies	2.6	2.5	1974	7/1	—	6.05
Jas. Cropper	1.25	—	1974	—	2.88	2.25
James H. Dents	1.44	1.44	1974	1/1	2.34	2.28
John Lewis	0.9	0.9	1974	—	—	—
Invicta AV	0.75	0.75	1974	7/1	—	2.49
Invergordon Dist	0.75	0.75	1974	8/1	—	2.75
Leisure Caravan	1.92	1.42	1974	2/1	6.76	6.27
Sketchley	1.51	1.32	1974	2/1	—	4.53

* For 56 weeks. † Forecast. ‡ Correction: payment is maintained at 5.5p net.

£2.22m to £2.42m. Moreover, the board says, that sales in the second half are being maintained at a satisfactory level.

Net profits of this distributor of electrical, ventilation and motor goods are ahead from £105,000 to £111,000 while the interim dividend is maintained at 14 per cent.

Grenfell and Colegrave now in merger talks

Stockbrokers Grenfell & Co and Colegrave & Co are discussing the possibility of a merger. Mr F. H. Paddick, a partner in Grenfell, said yesterday. Talks are progressing and there could be a further statement this week.

Colegrave was involved earlier this year in a proposed four-way link-up with Brewin, McGuire, Roy Marshall, and Pidgeon & Co, but the deal fell through.

Raised Warren offer swings Pelmadulla

James Warre's contested offer for Pelmadulla equity shares (other than those already owned) has been increased by 10p a share in cash and is now recommended by the chairman, advised by Arthurton Latham.

The increased offer is for each £1 Pelmadulla ordinary share £1.60 nominal of 10p convertible unsecured loan stock 1983 of Warren plus 10p in cash.

Negotiations are in progress for the sale of three subsidiaries of Pelmadulla and their assets in Sri Lanka. If these are successful payment will be made in sterling in London and shareholders will be entitled to receive additional purchase consideration.

Abbey Panels

After two successive record years, Abbey Panels has suffered a check to its growth. On turnover down from £3.15m to £2.14m, taxable profits for 1973 period and with £290,000 for the whole of last year. So at halfway the profit was only £22,0

MARKET REPORTS

reign
change
ound and
llar weaken

dollar and sterling weakened

on moderate

deaths. Much of the week

was spent

in the market

and it was

difficult to determine where

the market was coming from.

The dollar declined by 2 per cent against the mark in 2.46

but was easing

against the Swiss franc to

the same degree of marks appear

to have risen further

and that the West German

mark will allow the mark to

rise higher without much

resistance. The Bundesbank

had taken \$13.3m at the

same foreign exchange "fix"

books apparently were

representing further gains

in the Eurodollar

market because of newly imposed

controls on foreign cover.

However, some bankers were

speculating that the United

States would repeat this week an

order to defuse the inflation

problem, compared with the rela-

tively small \$22m deficit in Sep-

tember rose 15 points against

the dollar to \$27.32m but the

rate was worsened from 20 to 26.7

cent.

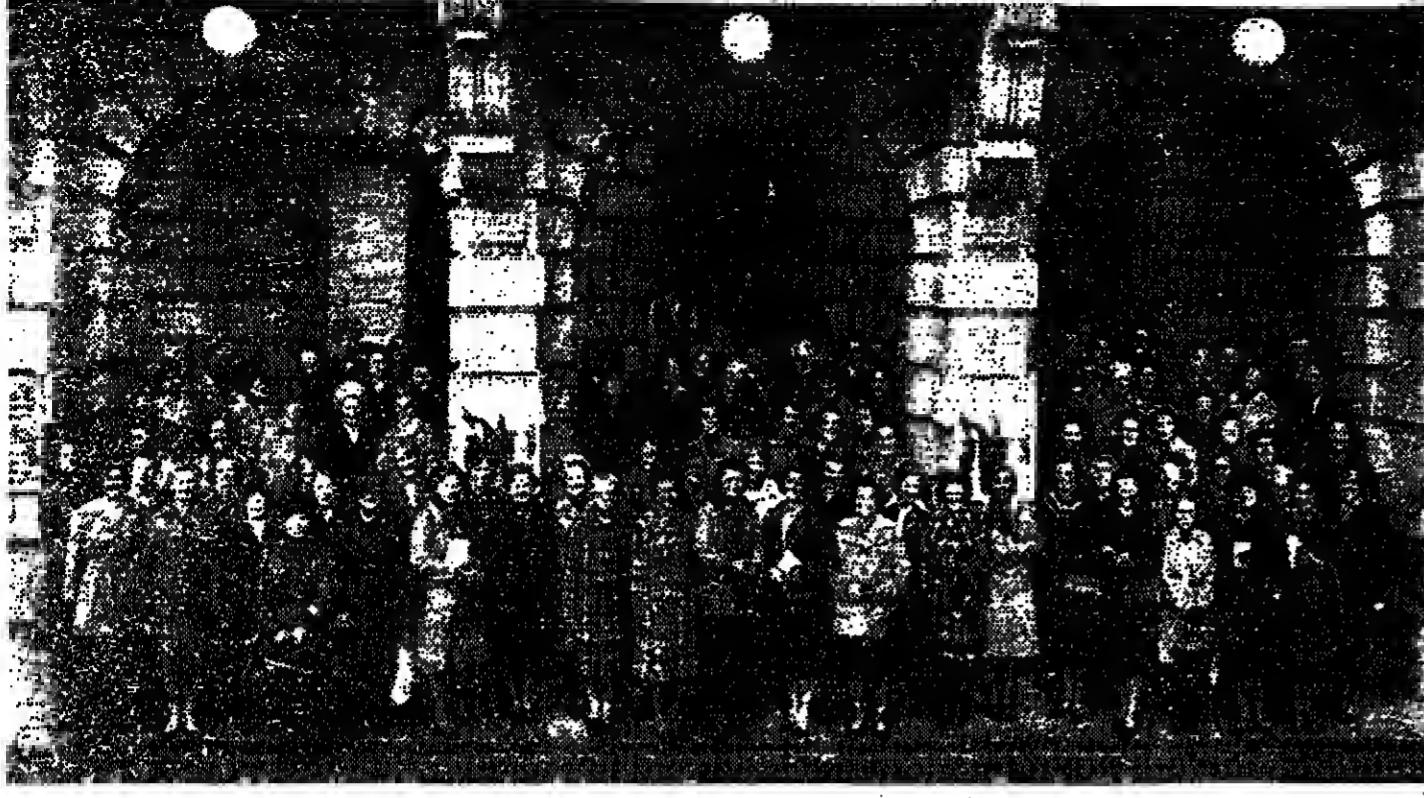
The dollar rose \$2 an ounce to

23.

of Position

Sterling

sterling



Volunteer guides: Thirteen 150 volunteers, above, from the National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies are to act as guides when the Royal Academy opens three rooms of Old Burlington House to the public for the first time next spring. Paintings by Reynolds, Constable and Gainsborough will be rehung (our Arts Reporter writes). A small additional gallery ad-

joining the rooms, which are part of a suite of five, is to be opened next March in time for the tourist season so that the academy can stay open for the winter since 1953 a sculpture by Michelangelo, the 'Taddei' torso of 'The Madonnas and Child with the Infant St John'.

The sculpture, which has been on show to the public on request in a private room, is one of four by Michelangelo outside Italy. Two are in the Louvre and the other

is in Bruges. Mr Sidney C. Hutchison, secretary of the academy, said yesterday: "In two or three days only four or five people ask to see it. I think that the academy has never hidden its work, which was on public show from 1874 to 1939."

The showing will coincide with the date of the 500th anniversary of the sculptor's birth. The volunteer guides are drawn from societies in the Home Counties and will work in groups of three on a rota

of one session a fortnight. The association was chosen because its North Kent Voluntary Conservation Unit has been cleaning books in the academy's library for the past four years.

Mr Hutchison said they would be given up to £1 towards their fares and luncheon vouchers. He thought the admission charge to the new room and gallery would be 40p, with half-price for students and pensioners. Parking could not be provided.

Law Report November 25 1974

Withholding consent to adoption

In re H (minors)

Before Sir George Baker, President, and Mr Justice Hollings [Judgment delivered November 22]

An appeal by the father of two girls aged 14 and 15 to have the court overturn a decree in favour of his former wife and her new husband was allowed by the Divisional Court of the Family Division. Their Lordships held that although the justices were justified in regarding the father as irresponsible as a parent and husband, the evidence fell short of establishing persistent failure by him to discharge his obligation as a parent so as to entitle the justices to dispense with his consent to the adoptions under section 5 of the Adoption Act, 1956.

Mr Michael Anthony Oppenheimer for the father; Mr R. Hayward-Smith for the mother.

MR JUSTICE HOLLINGS, giving the judgment of the court, said that the adoption orders were made on December 19, 1973, in favour of Mrs. W., the respondents to the appeal. Mrs. W. was the mother of the two girls. Her marriage to their father had been dissolved in January, 1968, and she had married again the following month. The father had refused his consent to the adoption order, and the justices had dispensed with it on the ground that he was withholding consent unreasonably and that he had persistently failed without reasonable cause to discharge the obligations of a parent, section 5 of the Adoption Act, 1956.

By section 7(1) of the Act the court before making an adoption order had to be satisfied that "(a) every person whose consent is necessary under the Act, and whose consent is not dispensed with, has consented to and understands the nature and effect of the adoption order for the application is made, and in particular in the case of any parent understands that the effect of the adoption order will be permanently to deprive him or her of his or her parental rights"; (b) that the order if made will be for the welfare of the infant; (c) that the removal of the child will not be unreasonable.

In custody cases the welfare of the child was the first and paramount consideration but in adoption proceedings the child's welfare was the second of three separate considerations as to each one of which the court had to be separately satisfied.

By section 5 the court might dispense with any consent required by section 4(1) "if it is satisfied that the person whose consent is to be dispensed with—(a) has abandoned, neglected or persistently ill-treated the infant; or (b) is withholding his consent unreasonably".

On subsection (2) "If the court is satisfied that any person whose consent is required . . . has persistently failed without reasonable cause to discharge the obligations of a parent, guardian or an infant, the court may dispense with his consent whether or not it is satisfied of the matters mentioned in subsection (1)." The hearing before the justices took two days and the parties considered the matter over a week.

The parents of the two girls married in March, 1960, after cohabiting. The mother, a trained nurse, returned to work after the elder girl's birth in June, 1960. The father, an art student, had an income from his grant, money earned from holiday work and gifts from his father. For much of their life together the mother was the mainstay of the home. The father spent seven years at art college, 1965 to 1972, in France on a scholarship, where he met a French girl with whom he committed adultery and whom he subsequently married.

The wife and children at home in England accumulated debts which the paternal grandfather paid. The wife was granted a decree nisi in 1968.

After the mother's remarriage the children visited the father fairly often at weekends. In 1968

the father was ordered to pay £5 a week for the children. He went to Canada and earned £4,000 a year as a full-time teacher. The children's maintenance was paid, and in 1969 he paid for the girls to visit him for six weeks.

In 1970 the father's French wife left him and he also lost his teaching post. He ceased to send any money for the girls; his letters to them became infrequent, and Christmas and birthday presents were delayed. He came to be supported by a young Canadian woman.

Throughout the years the children had forged strong bonds of mutual affection with their paternal grandparents. They stayed with them during holidays. In 1973 the father returned to England. The children met him in Canada and on his return enjoyed seeing him again.

After the mother and her husband had applied for adoption the mother refused further access to her father. But when the children were staying with their grandparents the father visited again.

The court accepted the justices' character assessment, but the court was sure that the father's failure in respect of his obligation fell substantially short of the persistent failure envisaged. His failure was not of such gravity and so complete, so convincingly proved, that there could be no addition to his conduct in keeping continuous contact with him, nor had he disregarded his duties so that he should be deprived of his own children against his wishes.

The justices had also decided that the father had reasonably behaved in the circumstances. It was right to consider what the apparent reasons were for his withholding his consent. He did not seek custody or care and control; he sought access. His refusal had nothing to do with a desire to upset the new family unity. The justices stated:

"His conduct, life and lack of stability after divorce, encouragement so far as the children are concerned. As a parent his common sense should tell him that it would be to the advantage of the children for adoption orders to be made. They did not say what would encourage him to seek access were made. Nor did they refer to the grandparents' obvious care and affection for the girls, who reciprocated it.

Nothing but good could come from continued contact between the girls and their grandparents. If the adoption order were made that link would be severed.

Finally, the girls were 14 and 11 and had known and loved their natural father for much of their lives and had been in contact with him. That in itself should, in the court's opinion, make anyone who were having difficulty deciding that the father, however culpably he had behaved, had been unreasonable in refusing his consent.

On the merits of the application, their Lordships considered that some of the statutory structures on the father were no doubt justified, "irresponsible, particularly as a husband and parent", though the evidence did not justify their finding that his real interest was in himself and his art. The girls' best interests, they found, had a real love for the children.

The justices considered that the father was a criminal or in prison he justification for dispensing with his consent.

The standard to be applied must be the same in all cases. Artists who were professionals, but not necessarily so, did not wish to be judged by lower standards than were applied to persons in most trade occupations.

In judging such a parent an informed regular would be bound to say that, like any profession, he and perhaps his wife, had chosen when applying that standard, for different lights on acts or omissions.

The father, a persistently artistic individual, had been unable to live largely at the expense of others and to allow his wife, his father and at times the state to provide financial support for his family.

Early in the marriage the wife was fully aware that he would not be a substantial support of the family.

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Family Division

Attempted abortion by bogus doctor

For three weeks a man worked as a trainee general practitioner, but he had no medical qualifications, the school of medicine, and he obtained pecuniary advantage by deception by posing as a doctor; common assault on a married woman; using an instrument to procure a miscarriage; and obtaining £50 by defrauding her.

Samuel Adyayen Boyle, aged 25, unemployed, of 102, St. John's Road, Leeds, admitted obtaining pecuniary advantage by deception by posing as a doctor; common assault on a married woman; using an instrument to procure a miscarriage; and obtaining £50 by defrauding her.

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Editorial and General Appointments
page 29

SECRETARIAL

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Airline has become nation's biggest private employer

by Arthur Reed
 Air Correspondent

From small beginnings just after the Second World War, Middle East Airlines (MEA) has grown until it is one of the most highly regarded companies in the world industry, while being the biggest employer in the private sector in Lebanon.

In 1945 the MEA maintenance base at Beirut airport occupied one small hangar big enough to house three Rapides biplanes, and employed one engineer and six mechanics. Today the base covers 27,000 sq metres, has \$5.5m worth of buildings and equipment, and employs about 1,450 engineers, mechanics and other specialists. Eighty-two air operators from all parts of the world use the services of the MEA base, taking up about 40 per cent of the productive capacity. The remainder is used for keeping the airline's own fleet in perfect operational condition.

This fleet has now expanded from the original trio of Rapides to 19 Boeing 707s, with five more, plus three 747s on order. MEA also took out options to buy the Concorde supersonic airliner with a view to operating it between Beirut and New York, with a stop at Toulouse, south-west France.

During its progress to its present strong position, the airline has had to survive several severe crises, including the collapse of the Intra-Bank, the Israel raid on Beirut airport in 1968 in which most of the MEA fleet was destroyed, the June, 1970, and the October, 1973, Arab-Israel wars, and the internal disturbances in Lebanon in May, 1973, when for six days the operational base was moved from Beirut to Nicosia, Cyprus.

In spite of these problems, MEA—which in keeping with a Lebanese tradition of free-trading is privately owned—has remained consistently profitable. Shaikh Najib Alamuddin, the chairman, announced in April a profit for 1973 of £6.2m.

This result came at a time when most of the world's major airlines were suffering from an economic recession brought about by inflation, particularly the higher costs for aviation fuel. It was the largest profit in the history of MEA, and Shaikh Najib made the

point that the result could not have been achieved without the loyalty and support of the employees, who are now shareholders in their own airline.

"MEA has always considered its human capital as its major asset, and has been a pioneer in the field of employee participation which we believe is the formula for the future," said the chairman. Twenty per cent of the profits are allocated each year for distribution to the 5,000 employees in the form of bonuses while 50,000 out of a total of one million shares have been made available for purchase to all employees.

Shaikh Najib has been chairman of the board of MEA since 1956, and for four years before that was general manager. He was educated at the American University of Beirut and the University of Exeter, specializing in engineering and mathematics.

In 1965 he was appointed Minister for Information and Tourism in Lebanon, and the following year Minister for Public Works and Transport.

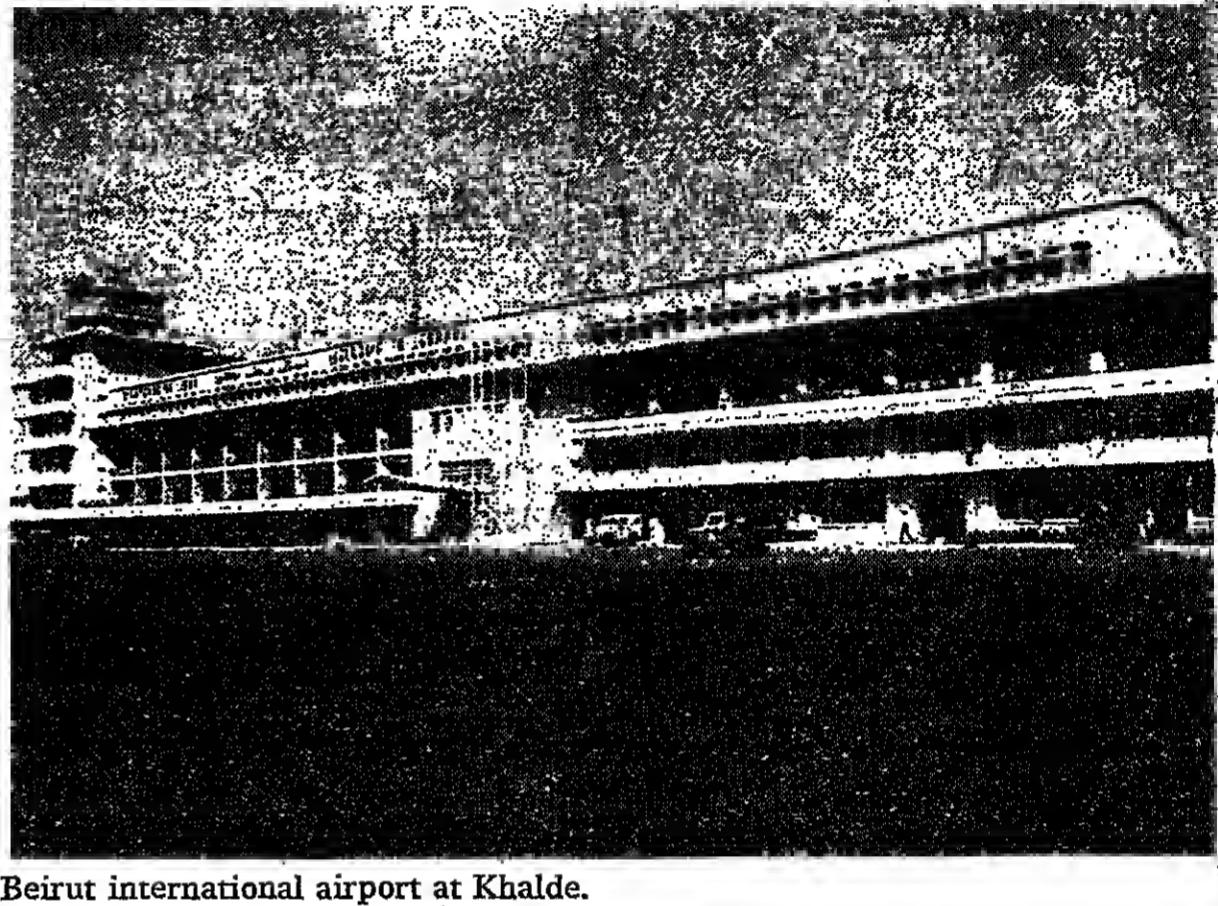
In its choice of type of

aircraft in the past, MEA has preferred to offer its passengers high frequency rather than high capacity on the assumption that this policy allowed better connections with the services of other airlines. But as passenger numbers grew, MEA carried 954,000 in 1973 compared with 880,000 the previous year—the board inevitably looked towards a purchase of wide-body airliners.

In June they placed an order with Boeing for three 747 jumbo jets which they expect to begin operating next June.

The arrival of a wide-body jet will inevitably lead to greater expansion at the MEA maintenance base, but the airline is confident that it can cope with the technological challenge that this new era will impose. The routes covers many of the countries in both East and West Europe, West Africa, and the whole of the Middle East. A direct Beirut-New York service is now being studied, and this could begin within one year in cooperation with Kuwait Airways.

Workers at the base are proud of the fact that in 1971 they became the first in the world to carry out a



Beirut international airport at Khalde.

Despite crises economic success continues to confound the experts

continued from page 1

the non-oil-producing developing countries is 70 per cent of its goods to economic expansion. The rate of inflation in Iraq, Syria and Saudi Arabia is still near monthly rate of £Leh140m during the first eight months of 1974, £Leh20m a month more than in 1973. Alongside this development, the monetary authorities are rightly pursuing a credit restriction policy as a measure to combat inflation, which has not stopped Lebanon and is said to be running at a rate of more than 10 per cent. There are unfortunately no official statistics.

Although no statistics have yet been published for foreign trade in 1974, it is known that the figures recorded display a rising trend. Purchases of new private cars alone are running at a monthly average of 3,300, as against 2,100 in 1973 and 1,900 in 1972. In other words they have doubled in less than two years.

Tourism has also made a good recovery in 1974, having previously shown a loss of tourists since the end of 1973. There have been almost 20 per cent more foreign visitors and hotel trade has improved by 18 per cent.

Banking performance has

enough, however. A effective overall economic expansion. The policy is still necessary to coordinate partial policies.

Improvement of the infrastructure country is another national concern. This still marked imbalance between the various regions of Lebanon. To remedy this situation, financial measures will be of great importance. Development expenditure is going to a deficit on the budget, and the authorities are already examining means of financing it by raising loans from Arab countries.

Last, plans are ad-

for the promotion of Lebanon as an international market. The Association of Lebanese Banks, in co-operation with the authorities, holding a seminar in November, 1974, to invite experts from all over the world have been invited.

The author is secretary general of the Association of Lebanese Banks and a professor of economics at Saint Joseph, B.

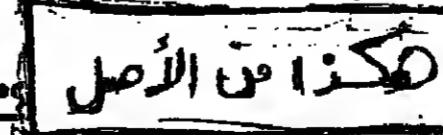
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Stock Exchange in session—part of the financial structure which makes Lebanon an attractive proposition for foreign investment.

Break of industrial and exchange controls helps steady growth

Georges Asselis

It is no doubt that the world today, with its nearly 100 million people of oil and other things, will still need most of the things that modern life brings.

It is also a big market for capital and goods. It is natural that economists should scrutinize the eastern Mediterranean for the best country and future investments in industry, to make sure facilities, both for people and goods, as well as a reliable

from the enormous increase in the standard of living and purchasing power of currency, no or few exchange controls, a skilled and plentiful workforce, and a history of stability in labour relations.

Although Lebanon has an area of no more than 10,400 sq km its reputation is that of a leader in the Middle East in trade, services and industry. Mineral resources are scarce, and although it is said that iron one exists in small quantities it remains to be seen whether these can be economically processed.

Oil, although present in the whole area, has not so far been found in Lebanon but it accommodates the terminals of the two pipelines, one coming from Saudi Arabia and ending in Sidon and the other coming from Iraq and ending in Tripoli. The refineries at these terminals provide the country with its petrol and fuel.

Although the Lebanese economy relies heavily on the trade and service sectors (about 65 per cent of the gross national product), industry's share has been growing steadily, and recently reached about 20 per cent.

It is accepted that the rise in the standard of living over the past 15 years in Lebanon, contrasted with the neighbouring countries is due primarily to the complete liberty that characterizes the economy. The lack of exchange controls, the trading sense and tradition of the Lebanese, the development of the banking as well as of the tourist sector, contributed to making the per capita income about \$600 in 1972; it is estimated at \$1,000 this year.

Large influx of Arab funds

Investment in industry began before the Second World War, with the emphasis on cement and textiles, as is usually the case in developing countries, soon followed by the food processing. The big profits achieved during and just after the war encouraged these industries to reinvest and expand, and they were followed by a multitude of industries, primarily set up to produce import substitutes.

The big industrial expansion, both in varieties of products and the amount of investment, did not occur until the late 1960s, when came a large influx of funds from Arab nationals as well as Lebanese emigrants' money returning from Africa and other countries.

The closure of the Suez Canal contributed to making Japanese and Far Eastern goods more expensive and more difficult to obtain. Since the Arab-Israel war of 1967 and the increased Arab nationalism, which made Lebanese goods all the more attractive in Arab eyes, industry has diversified and it is estimated that from a meagre £160m worth in 1960 industrial exports will reach nearly £160m at the end of this year.

The food industries seem to be the leaders in terms of capital invested and value of goods sold. Their products include such things as the tahineh (sesame cream), biscuits, chocolates, sweets, macaroni and other pasta; as well as tinned fruit and vegetables, and wines, soft drinks and mineral water.

As for the building industry, two factories produce enough cement for the requirements of the country and export about 35 per cent of their production to Syria, North Africa and the

Gulf states. Asbestos cement plants export 70 per cent of their production of sheets and pipes, which are sold all over the Middle East for irrigation and water supply schemes.

Iron and copper foundries, for the production of taps, valves and pipes, exist as well as tanning, leather and shoe industries, and producers of plastics of all kinds, extending from packaging materials to pipes and fittings, furniture.

The marble and onyx cutting industry has developed considerably over the past five years and is an important export winner, as are the steel and aluminium industries, which have taken advantage of the building boom of the past eight years.

The textile industry employs probably the biggest number of workers (20,000) and although by custom dominated by cotton spinning and weaving, has diversified recently into synthetic fibre spinning, knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The individual units are small compared to their European equivalents, but they show a remarkable ability to adapt themselves to the challenges of world tastes and trends. The clothing industry is fast developing too, and seems to be dependent mostly on exports to Europe and the Middle East.

The chemical and pharmaceutical industries are also becoming significant, and although the first is dominated by a large fertilizer plant producing super-phosphates, nitrates and sulphuric acid mainly for export, the latter consists of a few dozen small plants, usually operating as joint ventures with American or European companies.

It is relevant to mention the encouragement given by successive governments to industrial investment since Lebanon became independent in 1943. Increased customs duties on imported goods that are produced locally, although not prohibitive, constitute an important help for all infant industries.

Income tax holidays

The various governments have also introduced legislation encouraging investment in new industries by way of income tax holidays for periods of six years, and up to 10 years in the case of investment in undeveloped areas. Reinvestment in existing industries is encouraged by the granting of tax holidays for four years on half of all declared net profits that are ploughed back into new equipment or into social investment.

Preferential tariff rates have been negotiated with almost all Arab governments for Lebanese exports. These range from 25 per cent to almost 100 per cent reductions of normal tariffs.

The lack of medium-term and long-term lending institutions, which was a serious deficiency of the Lebanese banking scene, has been rectified by recent legislation encouraging commercial banks to set up such facilities, and the Government has started a mixed equity industrial development bank with the participation of almost all the commercial banks operating in the country.

This institution provides medium-term and long-term credit on favourable terms to industry and seems to be working efficiently, although it cannot lend more than 10 per cent of its capital to any individual

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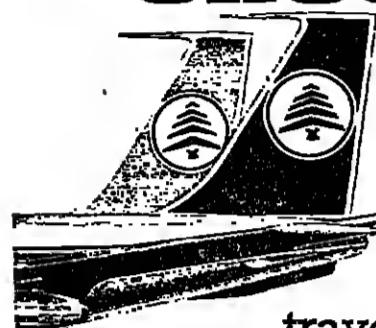
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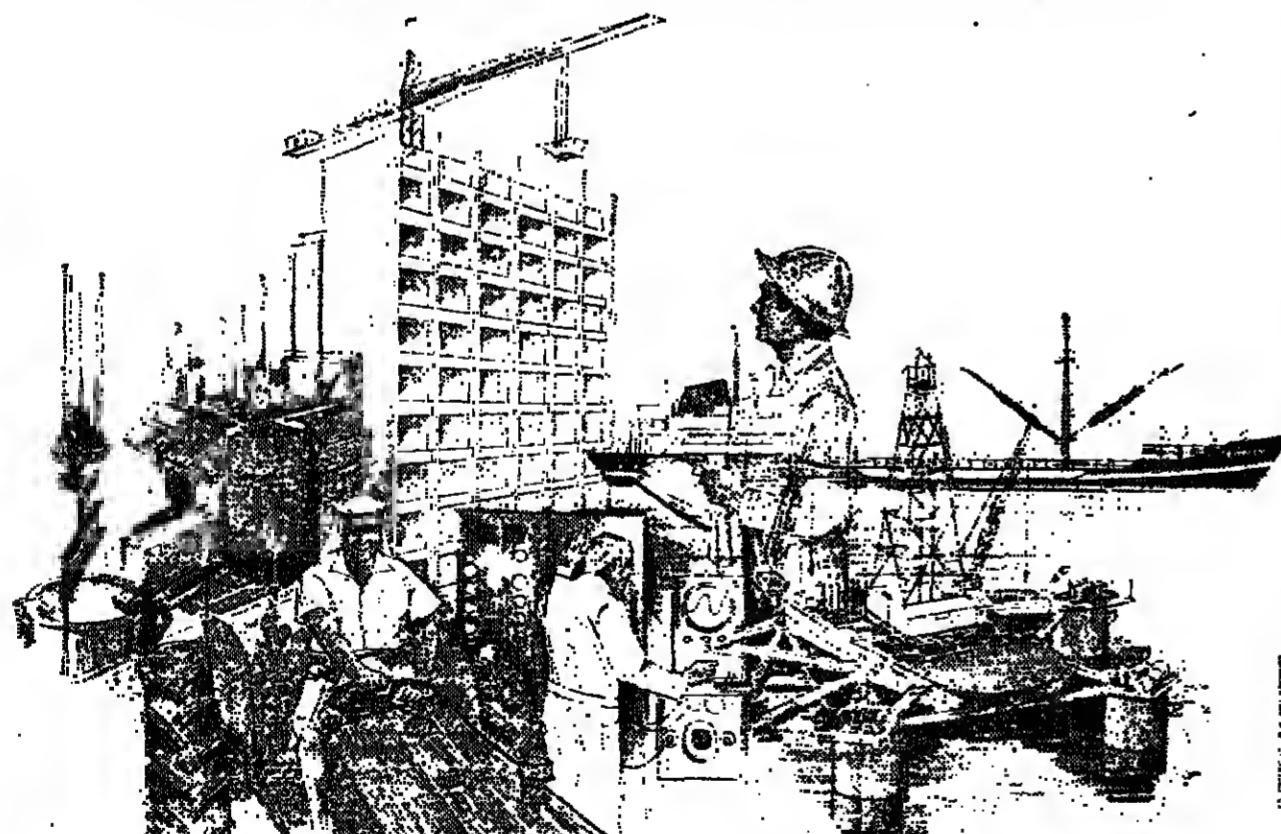
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Tighter curbs started foreign scramble for banks

by Youssef Azmeh

The foreign scramble for Lebanon's banks is almost over. If you want to buy a bank there you most probably have missed your chance. Nearly all those that could be taken over have already been acquired and Beirut banking sources say that only two or perhaps three of the 73 commercial banks could still change hands. Of the 16 leading banks, only two now remain wholly domestically owned.

The trend towards increased foreign ownership of Lebanon's banks began long before the oil price explosion last year but six banks have been taken over since the beginning of 1974, leaving only 28 banks with a majority Lebanese interest. Of the others, 27 were foreign-controlled Lebanese joint stock companies and the rest, 17, were branches of foreign banks.

The Government could not legislate against the invasion because that would have been contrary to its declared principles of free enterprise and free movement of capital.

The problem was similar to that of property. Foreigners, mainly other Arabs, have bought a lot of real estate in Lebanon since the Second World War. With the growth in oil revenues many rich Arabs bought land in Lebanon as an investment.

This caused an outcry among Lebanese nationalists (as distinct from Arab nationalists) who feared that control over large tracts of the country might fall into foreign hands. Their agitation led to the passing of legislation which imposed a ban on foreign ownership of a

weaker Lebanese banks, tax of 10 per cent of the value of real estate on any bank that has an interest in one foreign buyer.

Whereas agitation against the buying of land by foreigners came mainly from the right, that against the invasion comes from both right and left.

The left opposes the trend as a matter of principle since it is seen as "an invasion by the international monopolies".

Those on the right see it from a nationalistic viewpoint, abhorring the fall of a key sector of the economy into foreign hands. A tax similar to that on property purchase has been urged

and there have been moves to expel the foreign banks from the Bankers Association or to deny them full membership.

Results for 1973 of commercial banks operating in Lebanon—that is before the foreign takeover of six more banks—showed, according to a survey published by the Continental Development Bank, a subsidiary of Continental Illinois, that branches of foreign banks held 35 per cent of total deposits of £Leb7,490m.

Foreign-controlled banks held 37 per cent of deposits and Lebanese-controlled banks held the remaining 28 per cent.

Branches of foreign banks had claims to 33 per cent of the loans outstanding at the end of the year of £Leb6,049m while foreign-controlled banks had claims to 29 per cent and Lebanese-controlled banks to 28 per cent. The survey showed that whereas the proportion of

net capital to risk assets (trial bank) has increased several times this year for Lebanese banks, it has brought down interest rates to 10 per cent for foreign banks and some foreign-controlled banks said nevertheless 3.1 per cent for branches of foreign banks.

The proportion of loans to deposits stood at 81.1 per cent for Lebanese banks, 85.4 per cent for foreign-controlled banks and 75.5 per cent for branches of foreign banks.

Earlier this year, when all the banks were suffering from an embarrassing excess of liquidity in Lebanese currency holdings, it was found that some of the foreign banks had lent large amounts of foreign currencies abroad with backing only in Lebanese currency. There was also a jump in interest rates to 35 per cent.

The Banque du Liban (central bank) has increased its participation in the development of itself. There are now 11 medium and 11 finance banks operating in Lebanon although most of them are meant to operate in areas, some of the best being set up in Lebanon.

Foreign banks have participated in the creation of some of these banks for their own future.

Lebanese banking (as at December 31, 1973, in £Leb million)

	All banks	branches of foreign banks	foreign-controlled banks
(72)	(17)	(20)	
Total assets	11,174	3,880	4,351
%	100	34.81	38.84
Total deposits	7,490	2,847	2,763
%	100	35.84	36.89
Total loans	6,048	2,000	2,360
%	100	33.07	39.02
cash & due from banks to deposits	63.79%	68.53%	67.24%
cash & due from branches of foreign banks	44.77	47.78	44.87
utilised local cash & bank to risk assets	94.19	95.87	95.06
net capital to risk assets	6.90	3.12	4.93
fixed assets to total capital funds	27.83	31.51	26.21
capital funds to depositors	6.71	3.55	5.93
loans to deposits	80.74	75.55	85.41

Source : Continental Development Bank SAL, Beirut

Big expansion plans for Middle East financial centre

by Margaret Clayton

For more than 20 years Beirut has enjoyed a privileged position as the financial centre of the Middle East. Many factors have contributed to the success of Lebanon's banking sector. Some are endemic, such as the country's key geographical position at the crossroads to three continents, its role as a transit country, the natural astuteness of its people and their aptitude for languages. Others were the result of hazard or good luck. Political fluctuations in the area, which included the nationalization of banks in Egypt and Syria, brought Beirut an increase of banking business which it might not otherwise have enjoyed.

The many freedoms of the country—political, religious, economic as well as financial—have helped to attract and strengthen foreign deposits. Beirut's free money market, freedom of capital transfers, total convertibility of the Lebanese pound—still immensely strong in relation to other currencies—the adoption of rigid banking secrecy laws and the watchguard activities of the central bank over credit facilities have endorsed Lebanon's claim to be "the Switzerland of the Middle East" in the field of banking operations.

Banking has always made a considerable contribution to Lebanon's economy. Substantial inflows of funds from Lebanese emigrants, many returning from Africa, have helped growth in recent years. The oil spiral which has brought the country its share of the oil revenues, and the recent dramatic invasion of the banking sector by foreigners now see Lebanon on the eve of a concerted bid to expand and internationalize its thriving banking industry.

Banking began in Lebanon in a small way more than 50 years ago, when the country, together with Syria, came under the French mandate after the 1914-18 war. The Imperial Ottoman Bank passed to the Banque de Syrie et du Liban, which was entrusted with the issue of banknotes. The bank also fulfilled the purpose of a temporary central bank, advising the Government on money transfers and credit operations. Foreign banks installed themselves slowly in Beirut, headed by the Banco di Roma and, later, the British Bank of the Middle East. By the late 1940s, after Lebanon had obtained its independence, foreign banks had a foothold in Beirut and several small local banks, which were either exchanges or discount houses owned by private individuals, were established.

Many of these smaller banks whose names reflected the pioneers of Lebanese banking, have been engulfed in the recent takeover by foreign bankers. Several banks existed in Aleppo, in northern Syria, but the financial transactions of Damascus were easily handled by Beirut.

In 1951 the Syrians insisted on an economic rupture with Lebanon and it became no longer feasible for businessmen to engage in their previous activities in Syria. This was followed by nationalization of Syria's banking system. The banks in Lebanon were progressively strengthened, foreign

banks gaining control over the banking sector from only £Leb2,059,000 in 1969 to £Leb2,377,000 in 1972.

By the late 1950s Beirut had become the acknowledged financial centre of the Middle East. "The urge to have one's own bank here became acute", a Beirut banker says ironically. The half-mile square of territory round Beirut's central Riad Solh Square became a conglomeration of banking enterprises, internationally-known banking names elbowing small Lebanese family concerns, while a marketplace of exchange booths dealt with the expanding tourist industry and businessmen in transit.

Bankers were drawn to Beirut by the laissez-faire manner of banking it offered: there were virtually no restrictions on the establishment of new banks and no central bank to control operations. Outwardly the banking system may have looked muddled and fragmentary, but, like many Lebanese institutions, it seemed to work well.

At the same time, Arab capital began to flow into Beirut as it became, with its mild summer hill climate, the Bournemouth of the Middle East for Arabs from neighbouring states. The hill towns behind Beirut took on the aspect of foreign colonies, wealthy Saudis and Kuwaitis installing themselves in flats and summer residences for as long as three months at a time.

Because of the Government's moratorium foreign bankers had become bad to buy their way—sometimes with majority shares—into existing Lebanese banks. These had been falling to the foreign interests at the rate of roughly one a month.

Americans leading the field. "Banks which would never consider taking such a step elsewhere have been willing to take a minority share in Lebanese banks in the hope of gaining a majority proportion later", a Beirut banker said.

Meanwhile, new bankers arriving almost daily in Beirut are keeping a watchful eye on the stragglers of the system, who may need foreign funds to keep going. A recent law increasing the compulsory paid-up capital of a Beirut bank from £Leb3m to £Leb5m has been instrumental in letting some foreign bankers in.

To give only a few examples: a Luxembourg bank bought 80 per cent of shares in the Charbonnages Bank, Beirut, in January, while in February the Toronto Dominion Bank bought a majority of the shares of the Banque des Cédrès. The Fuji Bank of Tokyo opened an office in Beirut in January, the Bank of Montreal an office in March.

In February the Arab Finance Company, with capital of £Leb15m, was launched by a group of Lebanese, Japanese and American banks. Arabs hold 54 per cent of its capital, while the rest is shared between Europeans and Americans. This company is to finance big projects and business promotions and undertake activities in fields not yet developed or exploited by local banks.

A prime deficiency of the domestic banking system is that it has been in the past geared almost entirely to short-term loans and projects.

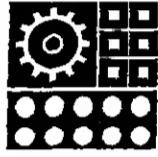
The foreign "invasion" at first welcomed by the banking sector as giving a much-needed boost to knowledge to the local system, has now become an avalanche. Cries of alarm from Lebanese economists, politicians and journalists, as well as from the bankers themselves, are beginning to be translated into action.

Lebanese bankers now see, far on the horizon, the possibility that the violent financial upheaval of the area might wrest the banking palm from their grasp. Kuwait is already suggested as a possible contender. Most foreign bankers are sceptical. "We know that Kuwait, they claim, is lacking in the supporting services needed to establish a banking centre of international standing,"

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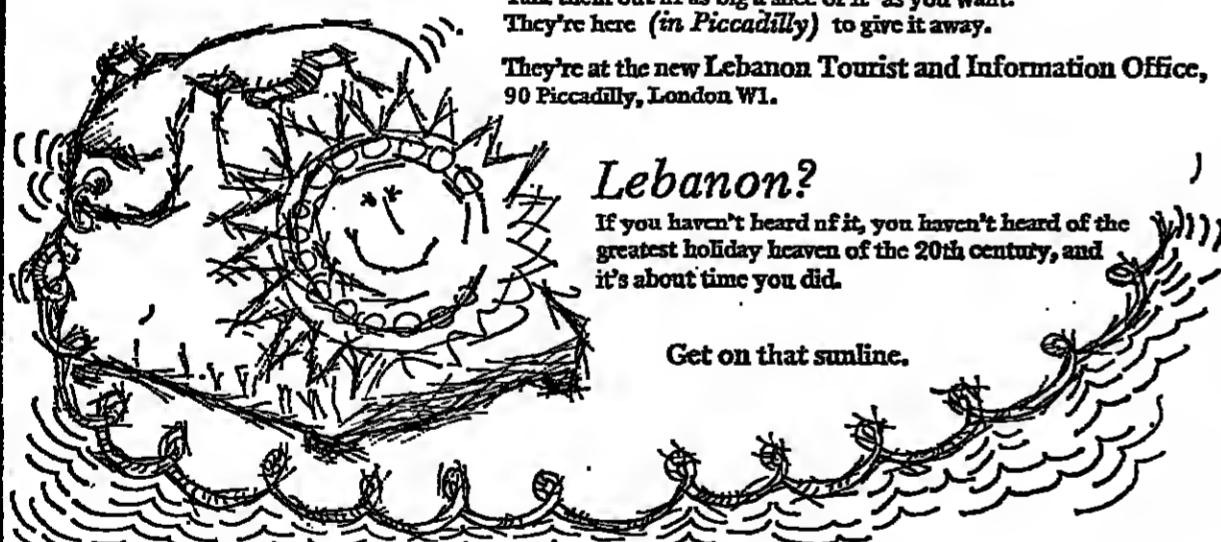
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مكتبة الأصل

'Fair minded' Britain is seen as a valued friend

by Paul Martin
Middle East
Correspondent

To steer a steady course in hazardous Middle East waters is a difficult, if not impossible, task. For a country like Lebanon the difficulties are as complicated as its political make-up. Since it is the only free political arena in the Arab world, forces from within and without have long tried to tip the balance one way or the other. And political balance has been the principal ingredient of Lebanon's success as the area's business centre.

The only non-contestant Arab country sharing a border with Israel, Lebanon nevertheless hardly enjoys a week without Israeli forces into its territory. Sometimes this has resulted in the country coming dangerously close to the brink.

The alternative would be to curb the Palestinian guerrillas. However, with more than 300,000 Palestinian refugees on integral part of the country's social fabric and with the rest of the Arab world ever watchful, this could be suicide.

For long Lebanon has relied on its western allies in times of need. With a tiny army there is no other choice. While the Arab combatants have depended on the Soviet Union for political and military support in past conflicts with Israel, Lebanon has appealed to a wider audience: the friends of Israel, its enemies, or just neutrals.

Indeed, so important was diplomacy regarded by the country's political leadership that it was frequently said that Lebanon's strength was in its weakness.

But there are bitter disappointments. Ironically, the most recent has been in Lebanon's relations with its chief ally, the United States. The point of contact was the Palestinians.

President Suleiman Franjeh was elected by the Arab summit to speak for the Arab world on the occasion of the debut of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations. This choice seemed appropriate enough; he represented a non-contestant country which played host to Palestinian refugees and he was the only Christian leader.

Although it was Mr Franjeh's first visit to the United States as President of his country, he was not given any special treatment as head of state. Was it because of his mission? Or did the

Americans feel that since his visit was to the United Nations and not to the United States protocol did not provide for such treatment?

Whatever the case, the diplomatic importance did not go unnoticed by the Lebanese. So, angered by such an apparent slight from an erstwhile friend, Mr Franjeh is said to have refused an invitation from President Ford to a meeting.

However, the resilience which is so much part of the Lebanese character can be seen in its conduct of foreign relations. If the account of President Franjeh's reception to his reception in the United States is correct, then it exemplifies Lebanon's confidence. More than most successive Lebanese governments have realized the value of friends and the policy has been actively to seek them.

As in the country's education system, there are two main schools of thought abroad. For historic reasons there is a strong French tradition. In times of crisis, when there are threats to the country's security, the Lebanese look to, and know they will win the full support of, the French. Indeed, there have been times when the Lebanese attitude has almost been that of turning to a mother country.

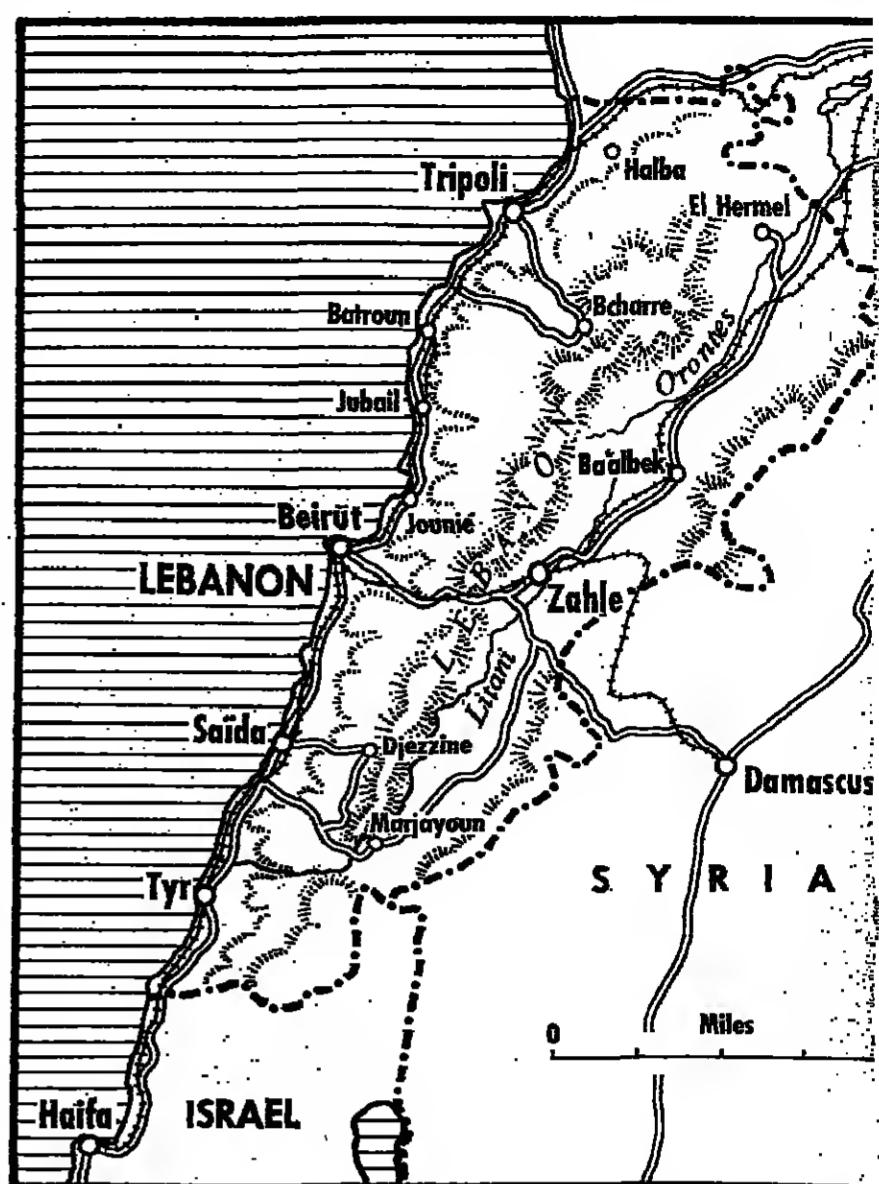
On the other hand, there is a recognition that the friend with the greatest diplomatic and military power is the United States. It was, after all, the United States which intervened militarily in the country in 1958 when Nasserite subversion from Syria threatened to overturn the existing order.

Things have changed since then. However, the Lebanese are well aware that in the old days of an eye for an eye played between Israel and the guerrillas across its borders it is to the Americans that they must appeal.

Of late Lebanon has sought increasing support from another western friend, Britain. No less dramatic than its relations with France or with America, those with Britain are valued. From a Lebanon's point of view Britain's stand on the Middle East problem represents "fair-mindedness" which is appreciated.

Lebanese newspapers watch with satisfaction the meeting and frolic of British ministers and parliamentarians centred upon Beirut, whether they be fact-finding or strictly business missions.

In an ever-changing Middle



East, Lebanon's political complexion is one of the few exceptions. Gone are the Baathist Pact days when the country was part of the western grand design. The Lebanese now take a warmer view of the East block.

The Soviet Union lends welcome support at the United Nations when the Lebanese find themselves under fire and there has been steady progress in relations not only with the Soviet Union but with the East block countries generally. The same applies to Peking — yet another voice in times of need.

An upheaval in inter-Arab relations soon has its effects on valuable entrepot trade, not to mention long-term effects on the flow of capital and investments. However, the Lebanese are well aware of where their ultimate interests lie.

Every effort is made to avoid conflicts, to this that Lebanon can run over elements into life, the choice of Mr Fra speak on behalf of the Nations is a Lebanon's main success.

However, in a where international play such an import there are the differences. For instance, the Lebanon prescribes an end to Le dependence on outside Arab and international Israel, Lebanon, be taken, could take on its own and should accordingly.

He contends that acy will achieve However, he is one of matic voice in the will

Bold projects but telecommunications struggle to keep pace with increasing needs

by Faris Ghabb

The telecommunications problem in Lebanon evokes the familiar metaphor of a man who runs up a downward escalator in an effort to stay in the same place. Despite impressive achievements and ambitious projects, the country's needs are expanding faster than its telecommunications facilities.

One reason for this is the recent economic boom which shows no sign of abating because of repatriation of emigrants' capital and the larger sums available to Arab oil-

producing states whose citizens consider Lebanon a good country for investment. Another problem is that implementation of plans has sometimes been baphazard, with the authorities launching a bold new improvement but then failing to follow it up with less spectacular measures necessary to ensure that full use is made of it.

An example of this is the satellite tracking station at Arbanieh, 20 km from Beirut. Brought into use in 1969, this was one of the first ground stations constructed outside the major industrialized countries. It dramatically improved Lebanon's telephone and tele communications with the outside world and was expected to make Beirut the unchallenged modern communications centre of the Middle East.

Initially it was set to track the Atlantic satellite and used for communications to Western Europe and America, until the completion of the submarine cable to Marseilles in 1970. The ground station was then switched to the Indian Ocean satellite, and now handles communications eastward as far as Australia and Japan with speed and efficiency through the use of compatible circuit links guaranteeing 10 per cent redundancy at any time.

Another antenna is being considered to enable the station to link up once again with the Atlantic satellite and meet the rapidly growing demand for westward calls.

The potential of the ground station is not fully exploited. For instance, a common complaint by the bureau of foreign television networks in Lebanon is that they still cannot transmit colour film from it. In this respect, Lebanon has been overtaken by Jordan and is being overtaken by Kuwait.

Lebanon's facilities are often contrasted with those of Tel Aviv, from where colour film can be transmitted, and this puts the Arabs at a disadvantage in the propaganda side of the Arab-Israel conflict as far as "hot" news is concerned.

Another bold initiative by the Lebanese authorities to improve international telecommunications, the Maronites submarine cable, is also operating below its potential capacity and is greatly overloaded. Its existing 120 circuits are being expanded to 160 by altering transmission frequencies.

The main problem is the very small capacity of Beirut's existing international switching centre. A new centre is required with at least 2,500-circuit capacity, more than 20 times the size

of the present one. Such a centre would enable the direct-dialling system to circuits occupy the same space as one telephone call, so the technical problems of expansion are very much easier.

These include a 480-circuit cable to Cyprus, which it is envisaged would link up with Western Europe through Greece. Lebanese engineers say an additional cable direct to Western Europe will be needed in the near future to cope with the expected rapid increase in traffic.

The internal telephone system is as overloaded as the international one. Indeed, it is a common complaint among Lebanese that they can obtain a call to Australia more rapidly and easily than to a village outside Beirut.

The telephone network consists of some 60 local exchanges and 230,000 lines, of which 140,000 are in the greater Beirut area (a ratio of approximately one to 10 to the local population). About 150,000 of these lines have been installed since 1966, so the rate of expansion has been high in percentage terms. However, it will need to be greatly accelerated if expected requirements are to be met.

The ratio of telephones to inhabitants is calculated at one to three in fully developed urban societies, which means that Lebanon needs more than 500,000 new lines immediately, and two million lines by the end of the century when the population is expected to reach six million.

The Ministry of Posts, Telephones and Telecommunications is installing 60,000 new lines and 25 new exchanges over the next two to three years, and a further 200,000 new lines and 41 exchanges have been authorized by Parliament. This will involve replacing the present six-figure dialling system with a larger one, as well as modernization of equipment to cope with a new area code system. Mr Antoine Franjeh, the Minister of Posts, Telephones and Telecommunications, says the present plans are inadequate and should be expanded by a further 200,000 lines.

In contrast with the telephone system's problems, Lebanon's telex communications are not overloaded and calls are connected promptly to most countries. There are still fewer than 1,500 subscribers in a system with 2,000-circuit capacity, and a further 2,500 circuits are to

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Women invade all work sectors previously restricted to men

by Myra Mirshak
Daily Star,
Beirut

At 8.30 every morning a young woman steps briskly out of her car and enters a modern concrete and glass building, headquarters of the Middle East's leading construction company, CAT. In her office four secretaries are waiting to begin the day's work.

She is Myra Boustany, (left) one of the new liberated breed of business women in Lebanon, heading big business in the country.

Does this sound unusual? Considering the past and the rapid change in the woman's role, it is. For generations a woman's place in the Arab world has been not only in the home, but mainly in a corner of it, the kitchen. Just 30 years ago a woman in business was considered a most unusual phenomenon, an incapable pest to be ridiculed by men.

The situation has changed rapidly. There are scores of thousands of women in all spheres of activity and the professions in Lebanon today. There are doctors, engineers, pharmacists, lawyers, writers, journalists, teachers, secretaries and salesgirls.

They are opening dress shops, building and managing hotels, owning and running modern farms, even venturing into the iron and steel industry. They have invaded increasingly all kinds of work hitherto restricted to men.

The explanation for this is threefold. First, there has been the universal women's awakening and liberation, and Lebanon was not left out.

In the second place, Lebanese fathers and husbands have encouraged and stood by their wives' changing role in life. Third, Lebanon is the only country in the Arab Middle East where free economy, free enterprise and banking still exist.

The role of women in big

business in Lebanon is like those in the West where a mixture of profiles of three certain detachment towards outstanding examples. They work has developed through are Myrna Boustany, Nadia years of experience. This el Khourey, manager of a over-involvement is bound bank and owner and man to change when Lebanon age of one of Lebanon's ceases to be a new society Charlotte Essely, who deals in import and export of Lebanon-made goods mainly textiles.

Myra Boustany, mother of two children, is the youngest business woman in Lebanon. She inherited CAT from her father, Emile Boustany, an exceptional politician and member of Parliament, killed in the crash of his private aircraft.

Mrs Boustany was asked to replace her father in Parliament, and did so for a year as the first Lebanese woman in the Chamber of Deputies. She and her mother, Laura Boustany, had to decide whether to sell the immense company and live in comfort, or keep it and struggle on in the business. Thousands of people would have been left jobless, and for this reason these two women decided to take on the challenge of running this vast company.

The difficulties facing a woman in business are similar to those in any job. Men are not never been a problem, they're an asset I cherish. I don't believe in woman's liberation because every woman is free to do as she pleases. Women are highly respected in the Middle East by men.

"The main difficulties," I'd say, are having to simultaneously run a home and keep your social life going after a long day's work. This can sometimes be overwhelming. The key to success in all domains is proper organization."

She maintains that men should continue to feel superior to women, and that helping them to keep this image is the smart woman's best tactic.

Charlotte Essely, who still refuses to admit she is a business woman, directs the biggest domestic textile centre (Domtex) in the Middle East.

"I just happen to like this type of work; call it a hobby if you like. My real world is my home and children," she says.

When Mrs Essely started the business 10 years ago, she was heavily criticized by both her family and society. But she had an aim: to promote Lebanese textiles, to help the Lebanese to get over the import complex, as she puts it. "At first, my only customers were foreigners. Gradually Lebanese came to buy." Today, the Domtex label has prestige.

"With every new season we can actually see evolution in our society, and now I believe that any strong-willed woman can establish herself in business and be successful, regardless of the still existing family and social pressures."

Lebanon finally has turned a new page. In every sphere of previously male-dominated activity there are now women working with men, the previously superior breed, and this development is accelerating.

Free press—with occasional censorship

A little standing phenom- undoubtedly, the newspaper, *Al-Nahar*, proprietor and chief editor Ghassan Twainy, cited a first-class vided possibly the tall Middle East mirrored most the free-enter- of the country, thousands never reached by any news- Lebanon and there- record revenue. economic success of and its French-lang- tablemate *L'Orient* is the impor- tor for its point road the press must achieve the absolute it so clearly seeks. was an example as June of the impor- economic strength edom of the press. Leading politi- were out of office ed that the presi- was intimidating rs to prevent their in *Al-Nahar*, sident and critical of which had given confirmed this and produced adver- counts to show a it economically impossible and substantial for the small fry to live

reduction in advertising alongside them.

The presidency naturally denied that any intimidation had taken place and the plain clothes police officer who was reportedly contacting the advertisers did so too.

A near parallel to the Lebanese situation in general can be taken from the history of the Egyptian newspaper industry, before nationalization fundamentally changed the scene there. There were two prosperous newspapers, *Al-Ahram* established by the Tala family and its partners (all of Lebanese origin) and *Al-Masri*, the powerful organ of the Wafid Party but made financially independent by Mahmoud Abou Fath, its brilliant proprietor and editor. Around the fringes were the small party newspapers sustaining a precarious existence from party funds, and at least two more which lived by methods that were far from ethical.

Then the Amin brothers established *Dar al-Akhbar* whose newspaper, *Al-Akhbar*, and its periodicals quickly rose to a leading position in the Egyptian press. Together the three try-principal newspapers made it difficult to defend the economics of the press, which forbade the issue of any new press

licences. This had the effect of making a commodity of newspaper licences, with the result that it costs about £10,000 to buy one. As the aggregate circulation in the country is barely 200,000 and the total advertising revenue about £2m, it is obvious that a great many proprietors must rely on sources other than straight commerce to sustain their journals.

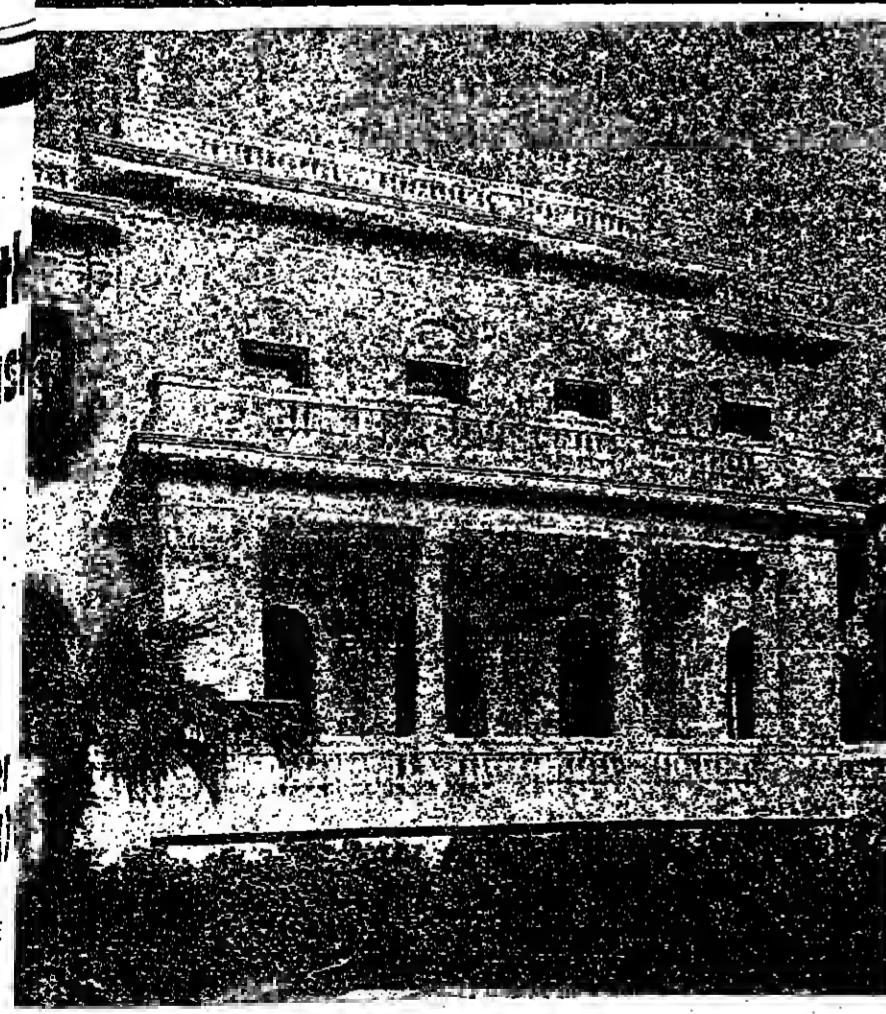
One newspaper which makes a strong bid to rival *Al-Nahar* is presumed to receive money from Egypt but the strength of *Al-Azhar* comes as much from the strong Nasserist and pro-Egyptian sentiment in the country. The politically-conscious Lebanese are so quick to recognize a journal committed to the country giving it financial backing that the newspaper quickly loses its readers and this greatly minimizes the harm the system might cause.

Some proprietors keep their valuable licences up for sale by publishing once a week or month, or even once every six months, in order to conform to the 1953 law, and except for two or three, their publications have trivial circulations. An obvious solution to this slight stain on the press would be for the Government to insist that anyone who possessed or bought a licence for a daily paper should publish daily.

By contrast, the strength of the Lebanese press rests on the individualism of the people and, except for some small minorities, their total faith in a free-enterprise economy. The degree of censorship imposed by law is minimal, and to that extent the newspapers and periodicals of the country are essential to the entire Arab world in which they circulate almost as widely as those of Egypt. Censorship is imposed only in a state of emergency or of martial law, and otherwise is applied to a few proscribed subjects such as harm to public morality (which is liberally interpreted) or abuse of power head of state. Even then the punishment inflicted by the Beirut appeal court cannot go beyond a brief suspension of the paper or, in extreme cases, a brief term of imprisonment for the editor, and most good editors are willing to submit to this if they consider it necessary to publish. It is perhaps true to say that the Lebanese express a wider range of political and economic opinion than can be found in most countries. Even the subsidized press contributes to this variety.

The weekly and monthly periodicals, some of which are excellently illustrated in colour, and specialized magazines such as those dealing with art and literature, circulate widely inside the country and the Arab world, and the facts that the educated population is trilingual in Arabic, French and English, and that there is a large number of resident foreigners and tourists, give importance to the foreign language press.

Periodicals such as the political weekly *Hawadeth*, and the entertaining *Revue du Liban*, in French, are widely read and well supported by advertisers. *L'Orient*, now amalgamated with *Le Jour*, has always been a highly-respected French-language daily and *The Daily Star*, partner of the Arab daily *Al-Saqt*, serves the English-speaking people.



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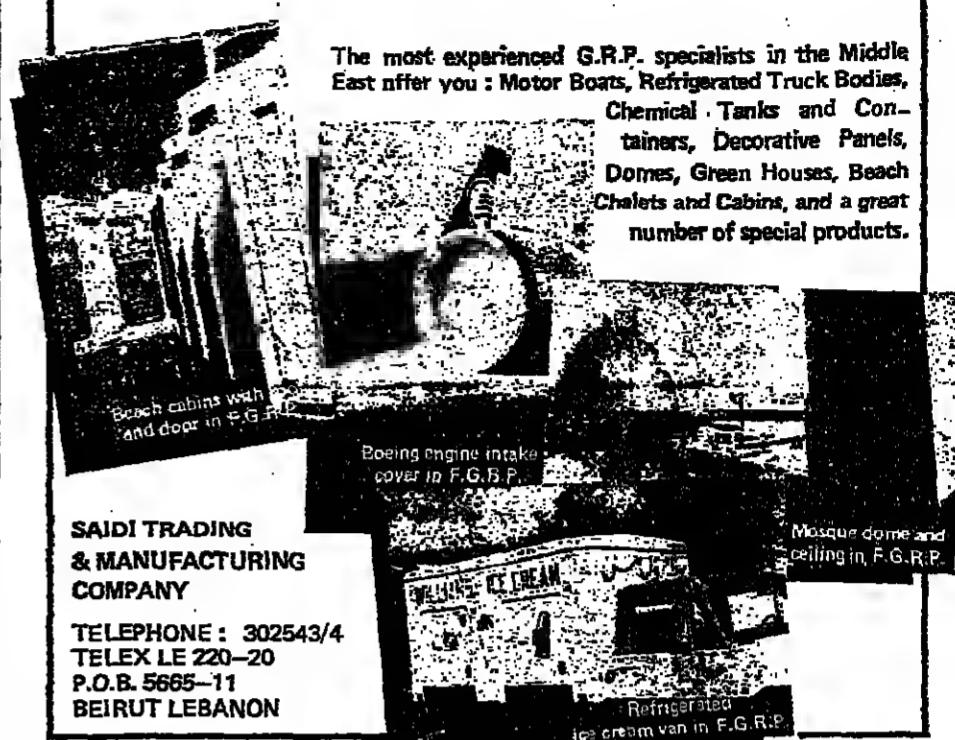
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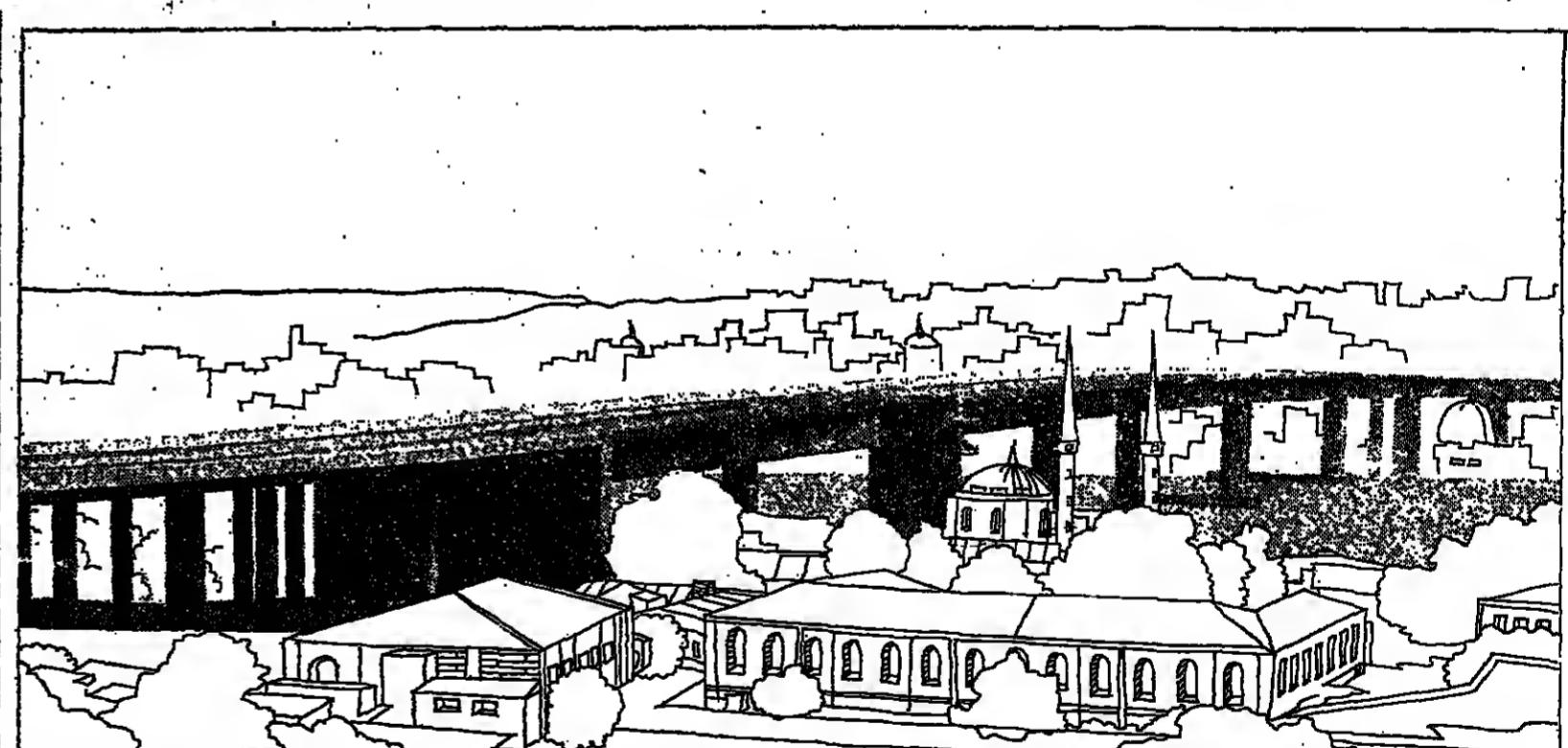
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